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## Japan's Move On Economy Fails to Win U.S. Applause

'Short-Term Stimulus' Disappoints Bentsen; Heated Summit Likely

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Clinton administration gave a downbeat reception on Friday to the Japanese government's economic-stimulus package, saying it was too short in duration to produce the sort of increase in Japanese purchases of American goods to shrink Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States.

The tepid American response to the Japanese tax cuts that are the heart of the package, coupled with the near total absence of progress to date in the negotiations between Japan and the Clinton administration to open certain Japanese markets, is making it increasingly likely that the meeting on Friday in Washington between President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa is going to be highly confrontational.

American officials were still hoping for a last-minute concession by Japan, but there are no signs of that so far as Mr. Hosokawa's government is increasingly engulfed in political turmoil.

It was partly in an effort to have something to bring to Washington to placate the Americans that Mr. Hosokawa put together a \$140 billion package of temporary tax cuts and public-works programs, designed to lift Japan out of its two-year recession and help shrink its trade surplus by stimulating Japanese consumer purchases.

To get the package through his parliament, Mr. Hosokawa had to placate opponents of the tax cuts by agreeing that the 20-percent income tax reductions at the heart of his program would be only for one year.

"I am concerned that it is only for one year," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said in an interview. Because the period is so short, he added, it leaves the prospect for a long-term stimulus "undefined."

Mr. Bentsen said the American experience had been that "when people see a short-term stimulus they usually save rather than spend," and there is therefore no long-term change in buying habits or a real, sustainable surge in imports. Both are critical if Japan's \$200 billion trade surplus with the United States is to be reduced.

Mr. Bentsen seemed to be trying to send the Japanese a signal that if this is all that Mr. Hosokawa is able to bring to Washington for his meeting with Mr. Clinton, their talks could be in trouble.

American officials have said for weeks that they will not disguise their differences with Tokyo for the sake of a sunny meeting.

Mr. Hosokawa is going to Washington to review the last six months of negotiations between the Clinton administration and Japan.

The Japanese stimulus package was half of what the United States was looking for from Tokyo in these framework talks. The other half consisted of concrete Japanese agreements to open their markets in the areas of automobiles and auto parts and government procurement of medical equipment, telecommunications and insurance.

Progress in these market-access talks has been virtually nonexistent, or as Mr. Bentsen put it: "I don't see a breakthrough happening yet."

He said that where the Japanese government could really decide to make a breakthrough quickly, if it wanted, was in the areas of government procurement, but that so far there had been little movement.

The Treasury secretary said he was still hopeful that before Friday Japanese and American

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Bosnians evacuated after the Sarajevo mortar attack resting Tuesday in makeshift quarters at a U.S. Army hospital in Germany.

## German Joblessness Tops 4 Million

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Unemployment in Germany rose to a postwar record of more than 4 million people in January, the government reported Tuesday, as the country's largest union offered to accept temporary pay cuts in order to save jobs.

January's official jobless figure, which understates actual unemployment in Europe's biggest economy, was little surprise in itself. Records for unemployment have been set in each of the last several months, and more are most likely to follow.

But coming amid a simmering labor conflict and a month before the first in a marathon series of state and local elections this year, the news was received by the government like an unwelcome guest.

Western German unemployment was 9.9 percent in January, and the Eastern German tally was 17.8 percent. Neither figure includes the thousands of people in mandatory work-

training programs or government job creation schemes.

"This unemployment figure is of a dimension which is not acceptable," Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt said. "We must be aware that lasting high unemployment threatens not only our economic order but the very foundations of our society."

A senior economics adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Friedhelm Ost, said the January jobless statistics were a signal to unions and employers alike to place a priority on job security.

IG Metall, which represents 3.6 million workers in Germany's key automotive, electronics and metalworking sectors, said Tuesday that it was willing to accept lower pay along with a shorter working week in order to save jobs and prevent a walkout that could stunt the country's feeble economic recovery.

But employers dismissed the union's overture as an effort to divert attention from a call for

overall labor flexibility, which would include working longer hours.

In a speech Tuesday, Mr. Kohl said German joblessness was made worse by high wages and a lack of inventiveness, among other factors. Germany has also "fallen behind important competitors in research and high technology," he said, and could create more jobs if more attention were given to these fields.

Although government officials and some economists said the data suggested the rise in joblessness was beginning to plateau, the report contained no sign that new jobs were being created rapidly enough to offset new unemployment.

Hung Tran, managing director of Deutsche Bank Research in Frankfurt, predicted overall German unemployment would peak at around 10 percent, but not until sometime late next year.

"We see the economy making a tentative

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Jobless Germans lining up to apply for federal benefits in Berlin. Unemployment, at more than 4 million, is at a post-World War II high.

## NATO Appears Set To Issue Deadline On Sarajevo Siege

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — NATO, building on an unusually strong partnership between the United States and France in recent days, appeared to be set Tuesday to establish a deadline for the lifting of the siege of Sarajevo, after which military force would be used.

"A consensus is emerging that the time has run out on inaction," a senior NATO diplomat said. "The West and its institutions have a responsibility now to demonstrate that enough is enough."

It appeared that the balance within the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization had tilted, probably decisively, toward using air power as a result of the mortar attack Saturday on the Sarajevo market, which killed 68 people. [A senior White House official confirmed Tuesday that Washington had agreed to threaten NATO air strikes to lift the siege, Reuters reported.]

[The official said that strategy now included

Serbs' mobile weapons would be hard for NATO planes to take out. Page 6.

upgrading American involvement in negotiations aimed at ending the war, precisely defining a threat of NATO air strikes against Bosnian Serb gun positions around Sarajevo to deter attacks on civilians, and providing United Nations commanders with the authority to call in air strikes quickly should Serb attacks on civilians occur.]

The diplomat in Brussels, a central figure in the alliance's planning for the Bosnian war, suggested that an agreement was all but in place for NATO, meeting Wednesday at ambassadorial level, to deliver an ultimatum for the lifting of the 22-month siege of the Bosnian capital by the Serbs.

"The objective is to stop and prevent the shelling of Sarajevo," he said. "We will set requirements on where artillery is permitted to be and make clear what our response would be if these requirements about the positioning and use of artillery are not quickly met. Will and capacity are, I believe, combining to take decisive action."

Asked how much time the Serbs would be given to pull back their artillery from the hills around Sarajevo, the diplomat said the deadline would be "timely." Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said this week that any NATO ultimatum should allow a few days at most.

Conversations at alliance headquarters Tuesday suggested that Canada, Greece and, to a lesser extent, Spain and Britain, continued to have some reservations about NATO committing itself on a firm course leading to the use of force in Bosnia. These reservations center both on strategic considerations and concern over the welfare of UN peacekeeping soldiers.

Asked about these issues, the diplomat said: "There has been a thinking through on a very deliberate basis of all the alternatives. What you see now is the result of months of wrestling with some of the deepest problems ever to face the alliance. But I believe we are now ready to

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## For Clinton, Decision Time Is at Hand

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For many months now, President Bill Clinton has temporized on the war in Bosnia, finding one reason or another to avoid American involvement.

Now, in the wake of the slaughter in Sarajevo's central marketplace last weekend, there are signs that the frightful television images of the carnage may have broken, or at least dented, the shell of American public indifference. At the least, they have given the president as good an opportunity to act firmly in Bosnia as he is likely to get.

[An ABC News survey, made public Tuesday and quoted by Reuters, found that 57 percent of Americans favored air strikes against Serbian positions outside

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Sarajevo, while 37 percent were opposed. Only 17 percent said the United States should act alone, while 79 percent opposed unilateral intervention, ABC said.]

Two months ago, only 26 percent of the respondents in a CBS News poll said they thought the United States had a responsibility to act, as opposed to 65 percent who said that it did not.

There was little public outcry two weeks ago when the president scarcely mentioned the strife in Bosnia-Herzegovina in his first State of the Union speech.

But in recent days, the anecdotal evidence — chat on radio talk shows, calls to congressional offices — suggests a shift. Some people, at least, are starting to worry as much about the United States' seeming callous and selfish as about the potential for a new geopolitical quagmire.

Or so it looks from Washington. Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who leads his party in the Senate, is no mindless hawk; grievously wounded in World War II, he hesitates before advocating American military intervention. He can also read the sentiment on Capitol Hill as well as anybody who serves there.

So when he urged the president on Sunday to order air strikes and said such a decision would have "strong bipartisan support in Congress," it was taken here as a signal that doing nothing might not be the safest course any longer.

The questions are these: Does Mr. Clinton wish to seize the moment? Does he

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## Sudan Army Sweeps South In Drive to Crush Rebels

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The Islamic fundamentalist military government in Sudan has begun an offensive against rebels in the largely Christian and animist South in what diplomats and relief workers here said might be an all-out effort to wipe out the costly, decades-old rebellion.

Fighting across the South is said to be the most intense in years. Sudanese troops, backed by warplanes and tribal militias, have reportedly advanced from the garrison towns of Juba and Wau to attack the guerrilla fighters of the Sudan People's Liberation Army along the Kit River.

The fighting has sent tens of thousands of refugees fleeing toward the Ugandan border. About 47,000 refugees have deserted their camp at Anei, which was attacked over the weekend, aid officials said. The International Committee of the Red Cross has been asked to evacuate about 50 patients from the nearby Aswa camp.

"It sounds like there's a large number of

wounded," said Sally Burnheim of Operation Lifeline Sudan, the United Nations umbrella group that coordinates relief to the area.

The government of General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir appears to be trying to capture the town of Nimule on the Ugandan border, and thus to cut the rebels' military and supply lines to Uganda. In that region, the rebel movement has had virtually unlimited freedom of movement across the border, which has enabled it in effect to govern a zone of southernmost Sudan. The border routes are also essential to the international relief effort to feed millions of Sudanese.

If the rebels lose those supply routes to Uganda, "they will have to go back to being an old-fashioned guerrilla movement," said David Evans, the program officer for Norwegian People's Aid, which operates in the area. "The SPLA will defend those areas with everything they have, because they have nowhere else to

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## Ulster's Deadly Codes of Violence Make Peace Elusive

By Steve Coll  
Washington Post Service

BELFAST — It was a routine statement about a routine shooting, the sort of terrorist press release that passes with numbing regularity across news agency fax machines here, providing regular scores for a grinding war enlivened lately by talk of peace.

This time it was the Protestant-dominated Ulster Volunteer Force taking responsibility for the shooting last week of a Roman Catholic bus driver who ran prison visitation shuttles for the relatives of jailed Irish Republican Army members. The

driver was slightly wounded, but a passing woman motorist took a bullet in the abdomen. She suffered three heart attacks on a hospital operating table and barely survived.

The Ulster Volunteer Force did not apologize, but its statement sought to clarify. Just because they shot the bus driver, who they said was aiding the IRA, did not mean they were aiming at any IRA relatives normally in his minivan.

Apparently fearing retaliation against their own wives and children, the Ulster Volunteer Force affirmed an unwavering commitment not to murder relatives of its mostly Catholic enemies in the IRA.

In the madness of Northern Ireland's civil war, two sets of

rules increasingly compete. On one side are formal rules of law and treaty favored by politicians who seek these days to exploit what many describe as the best chance for peace in Northern Ireland in 20 years. Against them stand informal, labyrinthine codes of street violence, a twisted logic constructed over long years of desperation.

"That's the fury of the whole situation," said Jeff Maxwell, leader of the Belfast human-rights group Families Against Intimidation and Terror. Violence and counter-violence has produced over the years "a well-orchestrated pact between

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### Kiosk

#### A Deadline Is Pushed Back in Skater Attack

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — The deadline for a grand jury report on the investigation in the attack on the American figure skater Nancy Kerrigan was moved back on Tuesday to March 21, and a prosecutor said any indictments were unlikely before then. The deputy Multnomah County district attorney, Jean Maurer, said the delay was needed to improve the chances that Miss Kerrigan's rival, Tonya Harding, would

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## In India, Endangered Crane Is Running Out of Time

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

BHARATPUR, India — The scientists were ready, armed with electronic transmitters and six baby cranes who had been reared on crane chow and fed by human parents dressed in bird costumes.

The young cranes were supposed to migrate to Siberia with their wild counterparts. But for the first time in memory, the snowy white Siberian cranes did not appear at their Indian wintering grounds, alarming preservationists and dashing hopes for one of the international scientific community's most unusual and ambitious efforts to save an endangered species.

With the number of Siberian cranes that winter in India dwindling from 200 in 1963 to a mere five last year, crane experts converged on the Keoladeo Ghana National Park here last month, planning to take six crane chicks bred in captivity and release them with their migrating wild relatives.

Scientists hoped the adults would teach the youngsters the centuries-old migration route over the Himalayas between India and Siberia.

The young birds' electronic transmitters would be monitored by satellite. Unlike many other birds, cranes are not born with the instinct to fly their migration paths.

"We're running out of time," said Katie Richter, an Ohio native among the group of preservationists working on the crane project, partially sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Wisconsin-based International Crane Foundation. "It already may be too late to save them."

The Siberian crane — a tall, stately bird with white plumage and a bright red face and beak — has become a symbol for international efforts to preserve endangered birds and their environments.

The Sibes, as the big birds are known among enthusiasts, have been particularly hard hit by rapid development, deforestation, uncontrolled hunting and the lack of wildlife preservation efforts in many of the developing nations they visit on their treacherous twice-yearly migrations.

A few years ago, several Siberian crane carcasses were rumored to have been discovered in the meat bazaar in Kabul, the capital of Af-



ghanistan. In Pakistan, migrating flocks of Siberian cranes and other large birds have reportedly been downed by hunters hurling rocks tied to twine.

Ornithologists say they think the Siberian cranes that migrate west to India and Iran are near extinction. None of the cranes have so far reached India this year, and only one small flock of six Sibes has been spotted in Iran. Another branch of the Siberian crane family, the shrinking eastern flock of about 2,500, winters in China. No other flocks are known to exist in the wild.

For two years, scientists from the United States, Russia, India and Japan have collaborated in an elaborate scheme to try to replenish the dying western flock.

First, eggs were taken from the nests of Siberian cranes raised at the International Crane Foundation's preserve in Wisconsin and flown in insulated plastic boxes warmed with hot water bottles to Moscow, where they were hatched in incubators. Scientists blasted cool air on the eggs each time they were turned to

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	3,908.03	Doll	1.755
		1.757	
		Pound	1.488
		1.482	
		Yen	108.75
		108.60	
		FF	5.983
		5.982	



## Seoul Vows to Keep The Dialogue Open

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Measuring the rhetoric from North Korea's increasingly ominous, South Korea's president, Kim Young Sam, convened the country's national security council Tuesday and then issued conciliatory messages, saying that "dialogue will be maintained as long as possible" over the inspection of the North's nuclear sites.

Mr. Kim's meeting came just before South Korea's foreign minister, Han Sang Joo, hurriedly headed to Washington in an effort to come up with a new strategy to persuade the North to relax on inspections before the International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors meets in Vienna in two weeks, on Feb. 21. Unless North Korea has permitted a thorough inspection by that time, the agency is expected to refer the issue to the United Nations Security Council for the imposition of sanctions.

Mr. Han, in a telephone interview Tuesday, said he had advanced the previously scheduled trip to Washington by a week because "there needs to be a calming down on both sides."

The meeting and Mr. Han's trip underscored a growing anxiety in South Korea that sanctions against the North are almost inevitable.

Now, the cautions are growing louder than ever. South Korean and Japanese officials say they are particularly concerned that several announcements from Washington in recent weeks, including the imminent deployment of Patriot anti-missile units to South Korea, have created an atmosphere in which the North Korean leaders feel they cannot back down and allow inspectors into the nuclear sites in Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Pyongyang, without losing face.

"We can always go the Security Council route," one South Korean official said recently, "but it will be difficult to turn back from it once we start. So we have to explore every avenue first."

China has also expressed displeasure with the Clinton administration's recent handling of the impasse, according to officials in Japan and Korea.

The United States, meanwhile, is moving fairly rapidly to assure that it is prepared, in case the North Korean government of Kim Il Sung tries to carry through on its vague threats of military action in response to economic sanctions.

A small team of supervisors from the Central Intelligence Agency was recently dispatched to Seoul to head up the agency's station there and to step up monitoring of North Korean troop movements.

At the same time, American officials are declaring that unless the North has agreed to inspections by the time of the atomic energy agency meeting, they will move ahead with plans for a small-scale version of "Team Spirit," the annual joint military exercise between the United States and South Korea.

The exercise, which the North has frequently denounced as a "nuclear war preparation" and a "grave provocation," would involve only about 40,000 troops, making it a third of the size of the exercise held last year, according to officials familiar with the plan.

North Korea asserted Tuesday that the United States was also strengthening its forces in Japan in preparation for a possible confrontation.

"The United States employs smiling diplomacy at the negotiating table," the North said in a dispatch. "As if it were interested in peace, and tries hard to isolate and stifle its dialogue partner behind the scene. This is really the height of duplicity and impudence."



A customer checking an imported brand vodka Tuesday at a Moscow street stand after domestic vodka prices headed skyward.

## Russian Vodka Industry Staggered by New Tax

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Squeezed by high taxes and cheap imports, Russia's biggest vodka distillery has shut down for two weeks and sent 200 workers on unpaid vacation, adding to the country's recession and choking one of its main sources of revenue.

Officials at the Kristall distillery here said they hoped the temporary closure on Monday would persuade the government to cancel a liquor tax increase. They said the new tax was counterproductive, pricing Russian vodka out of its native market. One of Kristall's

popular brands, Stolichnaya, sells for 3,500 rubles (\$2.20) for a half-liter bottle, up from 2,800 rubles before Jan. 1.

But in Moscow, which consumes 1 million bottles of vodka daily, Stolichnaya is hard to find.

The liquor sections of kiosks are dominated by Finnish, German, Czech, Polish, Ukrainian and Belarusian vodka, which have become cheaper than local brands despite Russian import duties of 150 percent. Some of the imported vodka is smuggled in to avoid the tax.

Reportedly invented by Russian monks in the 13th century, vodka is Russia's leading source of drunkenness and a symbol of its chronic inefficiency and despair. With its production under state control since czarist times, vodka is also the source of about 10 percent of government income.

Until Dec. 27, the state took 85 percent of the vodka industry's profits in taxes, leaving the rest to distillers to maintain old equipment. On that day the tax rose to 90 percent, dropping the distillers' cut by a third and creating an industrywide crisis.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Fishermen's Chiefs Urge End To Strike After Import Tightening

PARIS (Reuters) — Leaders of French fishermen called for an end to a 10-day strike on Tuesday after the government tightened border controls on fish imports despite a diplomatic clash with Norway.

Leaders of the Brittany Survival Committee, which organized violent protests against cheap imports last week, said they were satisfied with their talks with Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Jean Puech. "We will ask fishermen to return to work," the committee's leader said.

In the latest protest, fishermen occupied two expressway tollgates in western France, emptying two trucks carrying imports from Norway and Denmark and handing the fish to motorists, the police said.

Audacious to end the strike, the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry announced tougher sanitary and customs controls. A ministry spokeswoman said new restrictions would be imposed at ports, including Le Havre, Marseille, Nice and Boulogne-sur-Mer, and at Orly airport near Paris. Norway protested that the French measures amounted to a ban on fish from outside the European Union.

### 'Some Progress' in Mideast Talks

CAIRO (Reuters) — Israeli and Palestinian negotiators said Tuesday that they were making slow progress and that it was too early to say if agreement was imminent on details of Palestinian self-rule and Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Gaza Strip and Jericho.

"I would say this morning showed some progress," said a Palestinian negotiator, Nabil Shalh. "One is hesitant to draw conclusions because these things take time." Environment Minister Yossi Sarid of Israel said, "The beginnings are always very promising but sometimes there are difficulties translating the good atmosphere into practical results. It's too early."

### Charges Dropped in U.S. Scandal

NORFOLK, Virginia (AP) — A military judge dismissed charges on Tuesday against three U.S. Navy aviators in the Tailhook scandal, rejecting the testimony of the navy's senior admiral and accusing him of trying to manipulate the investigation.

The decision by Captain William T. Vest Jr. means the navy will have to start from the beginning if it intends to pursue cases stemming from the 1991 Tailhook aviators' convention against Commander Thomas R. Miller, Commander Gregory Tritt and Lieutenant David Semple.

Captain Vest ruled that the chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, used "unlawful command influence" to "manipulate the initial investigative process and the subsequent process in a manner designed to shield his personal involvement in Tailhook 91."

### Egypt Militants Issue 'Final Warning'

CAIRO (Combined Dispatches) — Islamic militants in a "final warning" have again called on all foreigners to leave Egypt immediately. "This is our final warning," said the militant Islamic Group, "and those who read it should take it seriously. Those who do not will suffer the consequences."

The warnings to foreigners were faxed to international news agencies in Cairo. They are the closest the Islamic militants have come to saying they will kill foreigners. There have been five warnings since last March calling for foreigners to leave the country. And although most embassies advise their nationals to be cautious, none have suggested that they leave Egypt.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Aeroflot Flight Too Eventful, Two Say

LONDON (Reuters) — The British government said Tuesday that it had asked Russia's aviation authorities to look into complaints by two British passengers of lax safety procedures on an Aeroflot flight from London to Moscow last month.

The Britons, Andrew Cairns and Francesca Baldi, said passengers were allowed to smoke during takeoff, there was no pre-flight safety briefing, no seatbelt check, the "fasten seatbelt" and "no smoking" signs were never switched on and the cabin carpet was ripped and seats broken. Aeroflot flight SU 242 on Jan. 14 was also forced to make an emergency landing in Berlin after a cockpit window blew out, they said, sending the jet into a brief nose dive. They said that after spending the night at a Berlin hotel, they decided not to continue their flight.

A top-level purge in Nigeria's customs service has been started by the military government, Businessday says, as the service is riddled with corruption. The controller-general and all his deputies and assistants have been ordered out of their offices on indefinite leave.

U.S. passengers traveling to Mexico on package bus tours may no longer face two-hour delays at the border. The Mexican Tourism Secretary has streamlined the entry process for chartered buses. It said the waiting period under normal conditions should be about 15 minutes.

The U.S. National Park Service is charging \$10 for its Golden Age pass, which was previously free. The lifetime pass, available to American citizens over 62, admits the holder, and anyone else in the car, free to any park where there is an entrance charge.

Two exhibitions of art from the kingdom of Benin in southern Nigeria will be opening in the United States soon: one Feb. 13-April 3 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, and the other, starting May 3, in Cleveland, Baltimore and Seattle. (NYT)

## Grand Farewell in Grandest Basilica for Ivory Coast's 'Father'

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast — Two months after his death, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, one of the last of a generation of African leaders to guide his people from colonialism, finally received a somber state funeral in the world's largest church, which he had built in his ancestral village.

The 7,000 guests inside the basilica of Our Lady of Peace of Yamoussoukro, and the tens of thousands of mourners who endured withering equatorial heat in the huge esplanade outside, witnessed on Monday what it seems safe to say was the most lavish ceremony ever held to pay homage to an African leader.

All the panoply of Western religious liturgy mixed with traditional African customs were on display here, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's birthplace; the stirring music of Handel and Gounod; the undulating music and dance of ancient African rituals; a huge chorus dressed in bright baïla dress singing "Jealousy brought you, the Baïla language words for 'Lord, it is you who has made all things'; a military honor-guard dressed in bright red coats and brandishing glittering swords; and hundreds of village elders, resplendent in huge

multicolored togas of kente and khorho cloth.

It was a day carefully designed as a tribute to the late president and as a showcase for a country rooted spiritually somewhere between the brutal competitiveness of Western commerce and the brilliantly complex and often mystical culture of ancient Africa. Indeed, Ivory Coast has long regarded itself as an oasis of relative affluence and tranquility amid the excesses of war, famine, religious and ethnic hatreds, and other seemingly intractable problems that have marred much of post-independence Africa.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny died Dec. 7, at the official age of 88, but he was widely believed to be much older. The two-month delay before his burial, which is not uncommon among his ethnic group, the Baïla, allowed time for many ceremonies leading up to Monday's funeral.

Baïla chiefs are traditionally buried with tools, mementos — and it is widely rumored, even friends and relatives — they treasured in life.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had ruled the Ivory Coast since it gained independence from France in 1960, and at the time of his death, he was Africa's longest-serving leader and the third-longest-serving in the world after Fidel Castro of Cuba and Kim

Il Sung of North Korea. Still, although Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's funeral attracted representatives of more than 140 countries and international organizations, many Ivorians were privately bewildered and angered because several countries that were considered close allies failed to send what they considered sufficiently high-ranking representatives.

Ivorians were especially disappointed with the United States, whose 15-man delegation seemed to many a telling illustration of the Clinton administration's inattention, if not outright indifference, toward Africa. The U.S. delegation was led by Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary and George Moose, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

U.S. officials acknowledged that Mrs. O'Leary, who holds cabinet rank, has little, if any experience in dealing with current African issues. The best that a press release distributed to reporters could muster about Mrs. O'Leary, who is black, is that "like President Houphouët-Boigny, she is a physician."

Earlier, Danielle Boni Clavier, the minister of communications, said that she was disappointed with the size and composition of the U.S. delegation. "If we had been sent a vice president we would have been happier," she said.

By contrast, France, the Ivory Coast's colonial ruler, sent a formidable delegation, including President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, six former prime ministers, and more than 70 other dignitaries. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny himself had nurtured close personal ties with several generations of French leaders, culminating with several ministerial posts under President Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's death is not only the end of a political era here, but perhaps also the end of the peculiar French-African relationship that came to symbolize. Many Ivorians were stunned that just a month after the death of their leader in December, France supported the 50 percent devaluation of the CFA franc, the French-backed currency that is used in 14 Francophone countries, and Equatorial Guinea. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had vigorously opposed any realignment of the CFA franc, and devaluation has been widely seen as a betrayal by France and a worrying sign of things to come.

Still, for the vast throngs outside the basilica, it was, as many of them said, among the most deeply spiritual events in their lives. Tens of thousands had slept in nearby bus stops, soccer fields, and school yards overnight to be sure of good vantage points. They were in a uniformly somber mood, some singing or praying quietly to themselves, others waving small flags or handkerchiefs with the late president's portrait.

There was also a faintly carnival mood about the occasion. Hawkers sold hastily printed black-bordered photographs and posters of the president. Beggars sat on sidewalks. Coffee trucks pulled up, and crowds gathered to pass around a single cup and drink.

The policemen and troops deployed in an enormous security operation were in a somber and forgiving mood, and no serious incidents of any kind were reported.

Though Mr. Houphouët-Boigny often described himself as a devout Catholic, he was tolerant of traditional African religious beliefs, known as animism, which range from a faith in spirits to forms of ancestor worship. In a nation of about 14 million people, Catholics are only about 15 percent of the population, while 40 percent are Muslim, 5 percent Protestant, and the rest animist. But most Catholics here practice some form of animism.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's decision to build the basilica, especially with the country in deep recession, was at the time widely derided as a scandalous extravagance.

## French Barred U.S. Test for AIDS, Reportedly to Work on Own Version

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Officials blocked the sale of an American test for AIDS to give a French manufacturer time to catch up on development of a similar product, according to documents published Tuesday.

Several hundred people who received transfusions during the nearly seven months that the U.S. test was available, but kept off the French market, were infected by the virus that causes AIDS.

According to documents published by the daily Liberation, François Gros, scientific adviser to then-Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, warned on July 3, 1985, of the

danger of the U.S. product "flooding the French market."

Almost six months earlier, Mr. Gros had recognized in another letter to Mr. Fabius that AIDS "can also infect anyone suffering an accident or an operation who receives a transfusion."

Liberation said the documents came from the prime minister's department and formed part of a judicial inquiry into France's spreading blood scandal, for which four former senior health officials have already been convicted.

During the trial of those officials in 1992, Mr. Gros affirmed that he had not been informed before June 1985 of the hazard to hemophiliacs of receiving potentially infected blood products.

About 1,250 hemophiliacs contracted AIDS, many of them because the French authorities refused to take a clotting agent out of circulation even when the danger of its contamination by the human immunodeficiency virus had been well documented in mid-1985.

As a result, Michel Garretta, former head of the National Transfusion Service, received a four-year prison sentence, and his former di-

rector of research, Jean-Pierre Alain, two years in jail.

Although experts warned that Liberation had published only a few documents from a complex dossier, the new evidence appears to indicate that senior government officials were aware of the danger at an earlier date and in greater detail than has been acknowledged up to now.

Liberation said it also indicated that authorities put commercial protection of a French-made product ahead of the needs of patients.

A spokesman for Mr. Fabius declined to comment on the allegations, and Mr. Gros could not be reached.

According to the documents, it was not until July 23, 1985, that Abbott Laboratories, an American firm, received permission to market its AIDS test, which had been authorized for use in the United States as early as March 2.

By the time the test was authorized for sale in France, a French product developed by the Diagnostique Pasteur company had been developed, and was then used almost exclusively to screen donated blood for HIV antibodies.

## Dreyfus Affair Is Back in France

Army Historian Is Dismissed for Doubting Innocence

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

PARIS — On the centenary of the arrest of Captain Alfred Dreyfus on charges of treason, the Dreyfus Affair resurfaced here when France's defense minister dismissed the head of the army's history section for publishing a study that cast doubt on the Jewish officer's innocence.

Government officials said the minister, François Léotard, was furious when he read the three-page study, which described the deep divisions in French society created by the Dreyfus Affair but concluded merely that "Dreyfus's innocence is the thesis now generally accepted by historians."

For the French state, Dreyfus's innocence was proven by an appeals court that ordered his reinstatement into the French Army in 1906. The officer, who had been accused of spying for Germany, served in World War I and was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

Yet the publication of the study in the army magazine, *Actualité*, and Mr. Léotard's rapid dismissal of Colonel Paul Gajac as head of the army's history section, illustrated how the wounds opened by the Dreyfus Affair at the turn of the century have still not fully healed.

Dreyfus was arrested in October 1894 after a French spy in the German Embassy in Paris found a document that supposedly carried his handwriting. The case set off a wave of anti-Semitism and, stripped of his rank, he was deported to Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. In a new

trial in 1899, he was sentenced to a further 10 years' imprisonment.

By then, though, demands for his rehabilitation were growing, spearheaded, among others, by the author Emile Zola, whose famous newspaper article "J'accuse" charged that the army general staff had concocted the case against Dreyfus. Finally, in July 1906, a civilian court overturned the verdict.

For the powerful "anti-Dreyfusards," who included rightists, monarchists, prominent Catholics and anti-Semites, this ruling was a major political setback, but they nonetheless worked to keep alive doubts as to Dreyfus's innocence. The officer died in 1935, but to this day French military justice has not reversed its 1899 verdict.

In the study published last week in *Actualité*, the "Dreyfusards" are described as socialists, Freemasons, republicans and a Rights of Man League who were intent on breaking "the military caste," while the right — the "anti-Dreyfusards" — saw the affair as an attempt to destabilize the army.

The study glosses over the wrongful conviction and the army's persistent efforts to cover up its responsibility, emphasizing instead "the dismantling of French military intelligence and a reduction of funds for the armed forces at a time when Germany was rearming."

A French historian, Jean-Denis Bredin, the author of a biography of Dreyfus, said the study was a caricature. "Unfortunately, it confirms the persistence of the old anti-Dreyfusard mentality, conserved and transmitted for over a century," he said in an interview with Liberation.

## ULSTER: A Set of Deadly Codes

Continued from Page 1

both sets of paramilitaries that they don't knock off their top members. It's a very comfortable situation and they don't want to upset the status quo."

Undoing rules of political violence is a central, as yet unrealized challenge for negotiators over Northern Ireland's future. The peace process was reborn in December with a joint declaration of principles by Britain and Ireland and is presently mired in hopeful talk among all parties about a democratic peace to end a war that has claimed about 3,400 lives since 1969.

But addressing the actual conduct of political violence here is "extremely difficult and that's something nobody has addressed," Mr. Maxwell said. The accumulation of carnage has fostered a culture of political murder which serves as "a method of control, of suppressing protest and questioning. The entire community has been censored."

The human-rights group Amnesty International published a 48-page chronicle and analysis of Northern Ireland's street violence on Tuesday, describing in detail political killings by all sides from 1982 to the autumn of 1993.

These details were included in Amnesty's catalog:

• From 1983 to September 1993, IRA soldiers murdered 30 people — fruit vendors, wood sellers, catering workers, building supply contractors — solely because they performed outside contract work for the roughly 18,000 British security forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

• Since 1991, Protestant and Catholic armed groups have carried out well over 200 vigilante "knockings" of civilians for alleged violations of such community standards as drug dealing, car robbery and refusing to permit the theft of vehicles demanded by paramilitary squads to carry out armed operations against their enemies.

• In the face of persistent evidence that British security forces have sometimes chosen to deliberately kill terrorist suspects rather than arrest them, Britain's government "evades responsibility by hiding behind an array of legal procedures and secret inquiries which serve to cloud the issues," Amnesty said.

In a sense, the report catalogs informal codes of political violence that would have to be superseded by credible rule of law if peace were ever to take hold in Ulster.

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# THE AMERICAS / FIRST 100 HOURS

## Perry Passes Some Tough Tests, Only Slightly Dazed

By Eric Schmitt  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In his first 100 hours as defense secretary, William J. Perry weaved his way through a field of national security land mines, escaping slightly frazzled but unbloodied.

Sworn in Thursday to replace Les Aspin, Mr. Perry joined administration officials at the White House the next day to tighten economic sanctions on Haiti's military government. Then he boarded an air force jet for Munich and a conference on European security issues.

Some legislators and even administration officials have raised doubts about whether Mr. Perry, who made his name as a technocrat, not a diplomat, can handle

foreign-policy matters. But in Munich he sounded like a statesman in urging European support for Russia's economic and political reforms, and in beckoning nations outside of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to join the Partnership for Peace program that seeks to bring members into closer relations with the alliance.

On Sunday, with the carnage from Saturday's attack on a Sarajevo marketplace dominating the news, Mr. Perry deplored the attack and urged a common approach to ending the strife. "He was precise and to the point," said Volker Röhre, Germany's defense minister.

On the flight home Sunday, an engine on his four-engine plane coughed out, forcing the jet to land at Mildenhall Air Base, 70 miles (110 kilometers) north of London.

Mr. Perry took the detour in stride. He mingled with the troops at the officers' club until a second plane, full of legislators who also attended the Munich conference, swung by to pick up the stranded secretary and his entourage.

From the Dressed-for-Success Department: Mr. Perry said last weekend that one of his first secretarial acts was to buy a suit — off the rack — for his formal swearing-in ceremony later this month.

Mr. Perry was referring to those critics who said Mr. Aspin did not help his shabby image by wearing rumpled, light tan, ill-fitting suits.

When asked what color he picked, Mr. Perry said: "Dark blue, you bet. I learned my lesson well."

Mr. Perry, frequently identified as a former engineering professor with a Ph.D. in mathematics, has a reputation for bookishness he is eager to shed.

But he did not advance his own cause last weekend when someone interrupted his talk about peacekeeping, Ukrainian nuclear weapons and the Bosnian crisis to ask if he believed Fermat's last theorem had really been proved.

Suddenly, Mr. Perry's eyes lit up. Fermat's last theorem — it says that  $X^n + Y^n = Z^n$  has no solutions for  $n > 2$  — is one of the most enduring and difficult problems in mathematics.

Fermat, a 17th-century French mathematician, wrote in the margin of one of his

notebooks that he had proved it but that there was no room in the margin to write it out. Then he died, and mathematicians have been struggling with it ever since. A Princeton mathematics professor announced last year that he had discovered a proof.

Mr. Perry confided that off and on during a year of graduate school at Stanford he had tried to solve the 350-year-old problem — unsuccessfully.

But that does not make him a scholarly type, he maintained. "Someone wrote that I was bookish," said Mr. Perry, who quoted the poets T. S. Eliot and W. H. Auden in his speech to the conference on European security. "I haven't had a chance to read a book in six months."

## Clinton Choice Says He Supports Israel

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Strobe Talbott, President Bill Clinton's choice for the No. 2 post at the State Department, insisted Tuesday in Senate hearings that he was a staunch supporter of Israel in spite of writings critical of the Jewish state.

"I have always believed that the U.S.-Israeli relation is unshakable," Mr. Talbott said at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearing.

Mr. Talbott was questioned by Democrats and Republicans about his writings as a Time magazine reporter before he joined the administration last year. Questions focused particularly on a 1981 article in which he suggested that American Jews had political influence far beyond their numbers and that Israel had become an "outright liability."

"I certainly don't feel the way I did 13 years ago on this," Mr. Talbott said in the issue of Israel's strategic importance. "I simply changed my opinion."

Several Jewish groups, including the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs and the National Jewish Coalition, have called on Mr. Clinton to withdraw Mr. Talbott's nomination to be deputy secretary of state because of an alleged anti-Israel bias.

Two Republican senators, Connie Mack of Florida and Alfonse D'Amato of New York, spoke against Mr. Talbott because of his "extreme views." However, Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yossi Beilin, defended Mr. Talbott as "a very good man."

Mr. Talbott, a close friend and former roommate of Mr. Clinton's at Oxford, is currently the State Department's ambassador-at-large to the republics of the former Soviet Union. He easily won confirmation to that post a year ago.

In his new post, he would be responsible for the management of the State Department as well as being involved in key policy decisions.

## Richard Bissell Dies, Planned Bay of Pigs

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard Bissell Jr., 84, the senior government official who took responsibility for the Central Intelligence Agency's failed attempt to topple the Castro government at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba in April 1961, died Monday in Farmington, Connecticut. His assistant said he had been having heart problems.

While Mr. Bissell's role as a principal architect of what became a disaster for the newly installed Kennedy administration is widely remembered, he had already made great, largely unsung contributions in other fields of government service during and after World War II.

As a special assistant and later deputy director of plans for Allen Dulles, the CIA chief, Mr. Bissell guided the agency's clandestine program for building the high-flyer U-2 reconnaissance aircraft, as well as its supersecret spy satellite, the SR-71, and the first orbiting spy satellite, called Corona.

He became known within the agency and in aviation circles as a pioneer of aerial reconnaissance. Recalling that Mr. Bissell "helped design and develop the specifications for the U-2," Richard Helms, a former director of central intelligence, said Monday that he would "be remembered in the intelligence community as one of the fathers of high-altitude photographic reconnaissance which, as it developed, did much to improve intelligence during the Cold War."

In his capacity as head of clandestine operations, Mr. Bissell also was responsible for the CIA's creation — at President John F. Kennedy's request after the Bay of Pigs — of a top secret assassination project, code-named ZR/Rifle, whose target was Fidel Castro, prime minister of Cuba at the time.

Tiana Lennitz, 96, a German soprano whose performances of Wagner and Mozart from the 1930s to the 1950s brought her fame, died in a Berlin hospital Saturday.



ANOTHER NORTHEAST BLIZZARD — A New Yorker trying to find a cab in Times Square during a snowstorm Tuesday. Flights into Kennedy International and Newark International airports were halted, and delays were reported at La Guardia Airport.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### L.A. Public Garages Hit Hard by Quake

Of all modern buildings damaged in the Los Angeles earthquake on Jan. 17, public garages were hardest hit, according to a preliminary report by the University of California-Berkeley's Earthquake Engineering Research Center. New parking structures were more damaged than older ones built at a time of weaker building codes and less engineering knowledge.

Typically, public garages feature long spans and open architecture, both to save money and park the largest number of cars. Interior partitions and walls, which would dissipate part of a

quake's destructive energy, are kept to a minimum. Exterior walls also have large openings, to help light and ventilate the building, thus providing fewer structural elements to absorb the shock.

The worst damage was to garages assembled from precast concrete sections. More expensive, but more quake-resistant, is pouring the concrete into forms to harden as a single unit, or building with steel, which is the most quake-resistant material of all, the Los Angeles Times reports.

### Short Takes

Sugar, it is widely believed, is bad for children because it not only damages their teeth, but also can send them spinning into a frenzy. Yet study after study has found that sugar has no effect on behavior. Scientists say children may indeed get overexcited when they eat sugar — excited by ex-

pectations of a sweet treat. That, The New York Times reports, is why researchers design studies to make sure the children and their parents do not know when they are eating sugar.

Most new cars are equipped with air bags. Now Breed Technologies of Lakeland, Florida, has begun selling an "after market" driver's side air bag — actually a replacement steering wheel that contains both air bag and sensors to detect a crash — for people who would like air bags but are not ready to trade in their cars. The cost is \$700 to \$900.

Gem of the Day, from the Ann Landers advice column: If at first you do succeed, try something harder.

### Of Patriotic Paintings Hanging in the Mind

Washington crossing the Delaware, the Pilgrims' first Thank-

giving and William Penn's treaty with the Indians are featured in "Picturing History: American Painting 1770-1930," currently showing at Washington's Corcoran Gallery.

Paul Richard of The Washington Post is moved to reflect, "Its canvases are chestnuts, their compositions are painful." Indeed, "most will make you cringe." For "the boring good-looking people in these paintings — the humble, pious Pilgrims, the Founders in their powdered wigs, those brawny pioneers — strike the sort of poses one sees in silent movies." In a word, "this exhibit drips with boredom."

And yet: "There is something that prevents us from laughing at these pictures. . . . For most of us have in some corner of our brains a patriotic ball of fame, a gallery of icons, and much of it is installed by images like these."

Arthur Higbee

## Witold Lutoslawski, 81, Leading Polish Composer

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Witold Lutoslawski, 81, the dean of Polish composers, died Monday in Warsaw, PAP news agency reported.

Mr. Lutoslawski was a leading figure in contemporary music after World War II, a period in which Poland was virtually the only country in Eastern Europe producing music related to the Western avant-garde. Many of his compositions were openly influenced by the works of Bela Bartok.

His Symphony No. 3 brought him the Grammy Award for best contemporary composition in 1983. It also won the first University of Louisville Grawemeyer

Award for Music. Several other compositions received Grammy nominations. In January, Mr. Lutoslawski received Britain's Classical Music Award for his Symphony No. 4.

Born in Warsaw in 1913, he first studied mathematics before pursuing music at the Warsaw Conservatory. Since 1964, he had frequently appeared worldwide as conductor of his own works.

Krzysztof Penderecki, another leading Polish composer, said that "the man who created the great part of Polish 20th century music has gone."

"He taught us Polish music and introduced it to Europe,"

## JAPAN: A Tepid U.S. Response

Continued from Page 1

negotiators would be able to come up with some concrete agreements. But with that looking increasingly unlikely, American officials are now talking more about how they should deal with what could be a showdown, and openly confrontational, summit.

Clinton administration officials say they believe that they are in a win-win situation when it comes to the meeting: either Mr. Hosokawa will make some last-minute concessions and Mr. Clinton will be able to hold up the results as a victory, or the president will take a hard and public line with the Japanese, which officials believe will play well with the American public.

On Capitol Hill, there is a strong move afoot for taking a tough stand with Mr. Hosokawa, including breaking off these negotiations altogether and simply using unilateral American trade sanctions to try to break open Japan's closed markets.

Mr. Hosokawa's plan involves the largest such stimulus program ever proposed in Japan. It includes a one-time income-tax rebate totaling nearly \$55 billion.

The plan also includes \$21 billion for government purchases of land for public works programs, which would have the effect of raising the government real estate market, where prices have tumbled more than 50 percent over the last four years.

Despite the agreement, the political damage has been done. Polls showed Tuesday that Mr. Hosokawa's approval ratings have plummeted more than 20 percentage points, to around 50 percent, since he set off a storm last week with his proposal for the sales-tax increase.

Economists have said the new plan should make the difference between Japan's economy shrinking again this year or posting modest growth as part of a longer-term recovery. Nevertheless, the consensus seems to be that growth will remain at about 1 percent or less.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### No-Smoking Public Buildings?

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is backing legislation to ban smoking in all buildings used by the public, from taverns to hardware stores, saying the nation could save tens of billions of dollars each year, along with 38,000 to 108,000 lives, with only small enforcement costs.

In addition, each of the last six surveys general of the United States, from four Republican and two Democratic administrations, has spoken in support of the measure at a House subcommittee hearing. They echoed the theme that this single measure could do more for the public health than any other bill in years.

Speaking against the measure was Charles O. Whitney of the Tobacco Institute, which represents large tobacco companies.

"This attempt to ban smoking is an example of social engineering on a vast scale," Mr. Whitney said. "Such massive intervention in the private lives and choices of one-quarter of our adult population recalls the extremism of Prohibition, the last national crusade against a supposed social evil."

### Early Retirements Made Easy

WASHINGTON — Three of the largest federal departments — Agriculture, Interior and Transportation — have been given expanded authority to offer early retirements any time and at any location to eligible workers. Nearly 35,000 people in the three departments could qualify for early retirement on immediate pension.

If coupled with cash buyout payments, which Congress may consider next week, the expanded authority could permit federal agencies to meet the president's 252,000 job cut goal without resorting to last-hired-first-fired layoffs.

### 'Earth Budget' Draws Praise

WASHINGTON — While President Bill Clinton has taken a few lumps from environmentalists recently, his second budget is being viewed widely as broadly protective of America's natural resources.

From spending more money to protect wetlands, rivers and lakes to getting Americans to burn less oil instead of drilling for it in an Arctic refuge, the Clinton proposals brought praise from environmental leaders.

### Quote/Unquote

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen: "The American job machine is now up and running."

(AP)

## A Health Plan Study Sees Deficit Swelling

### 'We'll Fix That,' Clinton Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's health plan would drive the federal deficit up by \$74 billion over the next six years, not cut it by \$58 billion as the White House has forecast, the Congressional Budget Office said Tuesday.

The budget office said Mr. Clinton's program would require more subsidies for employers than the White House had initially projected. It also predicted that more low-wage workers would qualify for the promised subsidies.

In another setback for the White House, the budget office said Mr. Clinton's mandatory premiums for employers should be included in the federal budget. Mr. Clinton wanted the premiums treated as private transactions, off the budget.

Mr. Clinton said the new estimates would not deter him. "We'll fix that," he said in Louisiana after making a speech. "That's not a problem. That's a Washington policy wonk deal. No serious person out here in the real world will be too troubled by that."

The director of the budget office, Robert D. Reischauer, in testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, said Mr. Clinton's proposal would bolster national spending on health in its early years. But, he said, the plan would "reduce spending for health in the

longer run" and could reduce the deficit after 2004.

He estimated the plan would reduce the deficit by \$10 billion in fiscal 1995, but then increase it from 1996 through 2000 by more than \$80 billion.

The office estimated that employers' subsidies would cost \$58 billion in the year 2000 alone, or "325 billion more than the administration's figure of \$33 billion."

Mr. Clinton's program, which seeks to guarantee private coverage for all Americans no later than January 1998, should be included in the federal budget because "it establishes both a federal entitlement to health benefits and a system of mandatory payments to finance those benefits," the budget office said.

It said the regional alliances where most Americans would get their coverage "would operate primarily as agents of the federal government."

Accordingly, the report said, the financial transaction of the health alliances should be included in the federal government's accounts and that the premium payments should be shown as governmental receipts rather than as offsets to spending.

But it said the alliance operations should, like Social Security, be listed separately from other federal operations.

## Clinton Tries to Deflect Insurers' 'Propaganda'

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — President Bill Clinton assailed what he called misleading "propaganda" about his health care plan from the insurance industry on Tuesday and said "enlightened business leaders" understood the need for coverage for all Americans.

Mr. Clinton told workers at a General Motors plant here that insurers now had too much power to decide who gets health insurance and who does not. "We ought to stop it," he said.

Mr. Clinton also criticized an insurance industry advertising campaign that portrays the Clinton program as a government takeover of the health-care system that would deny individuals the freedom to choose their doctors.

"I get tickled," he said, "when I read these ads by these folks that are so desperate to keep the system we have now and they say, Oh, the president wants to have the govern-

ment take over the health-care system."

"That's not true," he said. "We're moving the insurance companies out of the driver's seat and letting the people and the businesses have more influence."

Mr. Clinton's appearance in Shreveport was part of an effort to rebut arguments against his plan and deflate the growing appeal of a rival plan proposed by two fellow Democrats, Representative Jim Cooper of Tennessee and Senator John B. Breaux of Louisiana.

Mr. Clinton referred obliquely to that plan, which unlike his own would not mandate coverage for all Americans but would provide "universal access" to health benefits by trying to make insurance more affordable.

"Don't fall for all this rhetoric about universal access," Mr. Clinton said, gesturing to a gleaming, new pickup truck. He said: "We have universal access now if you've got \$10,000 or \$15,000. There's universal access to this truck, but only people with the money can pay it."

## Away From Politics

● Intense downpours in Southern California from the most powerful storm of the winter lashed the fire-dendred hillsides, unleashing destructive mudslides that inundated beachfront homes in Malibu. Commuter traffic, already crippled by earthquake detours, slowed to a crawl in many areas as low-lying intersections began to flood and vehicles started sliding on rain-slick streets.

● Two members of the U.S. Army's precision parachute team, the Golden Knights, collided during a practice jump at Yuma, Arizona. One died and the other lost both legs. Sergeant Jose Aguilera of San Antonio suffered a fatal heart attack after landing in a tree. Sergeant Dana Bowman, of North Ridgeville, Ohio, landed in a parking lot, suffering injuries that forced amputation of both legs below the knee.

● An 8-month-old girl was killed by a bowling ball dropped from an overpass in Jersey City, New Jersey. The ball slammed through the window of a car and struck the girl in the face. She had been riding in the back seat of the car with her 3-year-old brother.

● Testimony on whether Michael Jackson sexually molested a young boy will be heard by a grand jury convening Wednesday in Los Angeles, according to a local television station. KNBC. It quoted sources as saying Marlon Brando's son, Mikko, a former Jackson bodyguard, would be the first witness.

LAT, AP, Reuters

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# Herald Tribune

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## Let's See if NATO Can Act

### The Challenge Is Clear

The single, presumably Serbian-fired mortar shell that killed 68 Bosnian civilians in a Sarajevo market changes reality nothing. But in the universe of CNN that we all now inhabit, it has sparked a new round of international shock and indignation. The question is whether the embers of emotion will burn down before the best interests of the world.

As always, there are powerful reasons to evade a change. Air strikes, in their several modes, offer undeniable tactical uncertainties and tempt Serbian retaliation against peacekeepers and aid workers. Even to keep on the old sanctions, let alone to add new ones, aggravates the mounting fatigue of nearby states crucial to enforcement. Lifting the arms embargo to permit Muslims something closer to parity with Serbs and Croats threatens to escalate the war and derail international diplomacy.

But none of these considerations is overwhelming: all are judgment matters. On air strikes, the Gulf War showed the possibilities of precision bombing; political and military responses to Serbian retaliation are available; credibility has its continuing uses in the post-Cold War world. As for sanctions, they may be a wasting asset, but while they last they hurt. To lift the arms embargo is to allow the Muslim-led Bosnian government, otherwise

without effective international aid, an expanded self-defense. It fights, after all, for its own towns and to reverse the "ethnic cleansing" that others profess to deplore.

But who at this late date can believe that policy turns on position-paper analysis of options? Certainly standards of reasonable sense must be met. But as the Sarajevo blast reminds us, the real issue is whether the United Nations and especially NATO can act in a situation which has its contrary aspects but which remains in essence a case of rampant Serbian brutality. The American government occasionally grasps parts of the point but in general tends to a rambling and endless seminar with itself, rather than make timely decisions consistent with the obligations of American leadership.

How many times can the United States go up and down the hill on air strikes, for instance? How long can Bill Clinton talk of lifting the arms embargo without making it a forceful priority at the United Nations? How could he move over the weekend, suddenly and without explanation, from rejecting to accepting an unfair international deal resisted by the Muslims? How could he allow himself to muse, in a way comforting to Serbs, on the authority of the latest mortar attack? The challenge before President Clinton is very clear.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

### No to an Unjust Peace

The mortar shell that turned Sarajevo's main market into a killing field Saturday afternoon heightened pressure on NATO leaders. Bill Clinton included, to find a way to hasten the end of the 22-month-old Bosnia war. But it would be perverse indeed if this latest Serbian atrocity became the occasion for President Clinton to abandon his long and principled resistance to French and British pressure to impose an unjust and unenforceable settlement on the Bosnian government.

European governments have been playing a cynical game. Until Serbian gunners pushed matters too far last weekend, the Europeans were perfectly willing to use the shelling of Sarajevo and other cities to pressure the Bosnian government to accept a bad partition plan that denied them vital territory and transit routes. If they now agree to endorse NATO air strikes against the siege guns, they fully expect Washington, in return, to join in their diplomatic gang-up, at the very moment when the Bosnian government has begun to gain military strength, reversing some of its unjust losses.

Mr. Clinton must tell the Europeans no deal. Instead he should call on them to lift the one-sided United Nations arms embargo so that the Bosnians can properly defend themselves. In that context, and in that context alone, NATO air strikes, with European as well as American planes participating, could speed a decent end to the conflict.

What has held up air strikes until now is a joint UN-European Union strategy based not on stopping aggression but on forcing a negotiated peace. While diplomacy is generally preferable to warfare, the flaw in this strategy has been the false moral equality it has ap-

plied to the Serbian and Croatian aggressors and their Muslim victims.

An arms embargo theoretically applied to all sides has until recently disarmed only the landlocked Bosnian defenders, not the Serbian and Croatian attackers who manage to produce or smuggle in all the guns they need. Pressure on the Serbs has consisted of economic sanctions that have grown increasingly porous; the Croats have received little more than words of warning. Meanwhile, the Bosnians have been pressured to accept a truncated share of territory by the siege guns shelling Sarajevo and other government-controlled cities.

In the name of this "evenhanded" strategy, European and UN officials left that artillery unmoored, despite Security Council resolutions proclaiming those cities protected safe havens and NATO resolutions threatening air strikes unless the Serbs lifted the sieges.

The callous amorality of this "evenhandedness" rightly repelled the Clinton administration, which, although it had no clear strategy of its own, refused to endorse the efforts of its allies to let the Serbian siege artillery batter the Bosnians into accepting an unjust peace. Not only principle is at stake. Given the bitterness of this conflict, a peace imposed at the bargaining table is guaranteed to be resisted in the forests, mountains and cities of Bosnia. Any international force deployed to enforce or even monitor such a sullen peace is likely to become a target for all sides.

Now the carnage inflicted by the Serbian artillery may be more than any democratically accountable government can abide. But as the Europeans soften their opposition to punitive air strikes, Washington must stand firm on the principle of not imposing an unjust peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Good Job on the Budget

President Bill Clinton moved on Monday to take possession of still another Republican issue. To crime and welfare reform you can now add spending restraint. He submitted a budget under which spending in the next fiscal year would rise by only 2.3 percent, or \$34 billion. That is less than the likely inflation rate and slightly less than the so-called "current services" estimate of what it would take to keep the government going next year on automatic pilot — no policy changes either up or down.

In real terms under the Clinton proposal, reflecting in part some tough spending terms that Congress forced on the new administration last year, the government would shrink. A reflection of the fact that it is a product of an agreement last summer in which Congress and the administration both had a hand. But such criticism as did occur came partly from liberal Democrats wanting to spend more, not just from Republicans claiming to want to spend less. Yes, there is going to be a debate over how to account for the spending in Mr. Clinton's health care plan and whether to add it to the budget (even though most of it is occurring already). But the president seems to have pretty well inoculated himself against the charge of tax and spend. He proposed to practice a restraint that his predecessors mainly preached.

The four great engines in the budget are Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid and interest on the debt. Together they are expected to cost about \$550 billion more in 1995. Defense is slated to cost \$7 billion less. There will also be some savings from the economic recovery — unemployment insurance costs will decline — and the government will make more next year than from the sale of assets acquired in the takeover of failed S&Is.

The rules of the budget are pretty much a wash. The rules are such that just about any legislated increase in spending has to be offset by a cut. The budget does include some increases in favored programs in the name of investment. They are indeed offset, some of them by

cuts in programs — public housing is an example — that are Democratic to the core.

Republicans will say this year, as they did last year, that Congress should pocket the cuts and forget the investments; the proceeds would go to deficit reduction. The Senate is also scheduled to take up this month the so-called balanced budget amendment to the constitution. But social policy should not be suspended for the next few years — the country has a social as well as a budget deficit to overcome — and the constitutional amendment would do less to balance the budget than it would to restore political gridlock. You do not have to hide behind the constitution to achieve fiscal responsibility; you just have to make a few tough calls. The president has done a good job.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

### Other Comment

#### Islam and Extremism

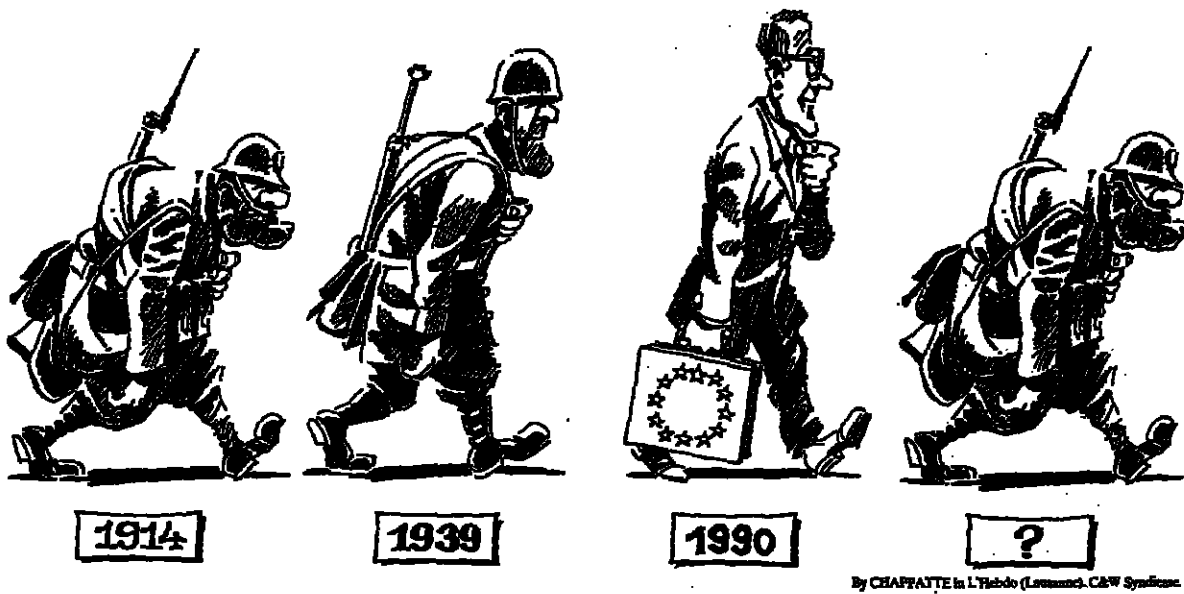
Many people in the Islamic world genuinely fear Western materialism and mass culture as a deadly challenge to their Islamic culture and way of life. We fall into the trap of dreadful arrogance if we confuse "modernity" in other countries with their becoming more like us.

Our form of materialism can be offensive to devout Muslims. We must understand that reaction. This would help us understand what we have come to see as the threat of Islamic fundamentalism. We need to be careful of that emotive label, "fundamentalism," and distinguish, as Muslims do, between revivalists, who choose to take the practice of their religion most devoutly, and fanatics or extremists, who use this devotion for political ends.

We must not be tempted to believe that extremism is in some way the hallmark and essence of the Muslim. The Prophet himself disliked and feared extremism.

—Prince Charles, speaking at the Oxford Center for Islamic Studies.

## Homo Europeanus



By CHARPANTE in L'Espresso (Lombard) CAP Spillone

## The Bosnia War Crimes Could Well Go Unpunished

By Sadruddin Aga Khan

GENEVA — The slaughter of 68 people at a crowded market in Sarajevo on Saturday brutally demonstrates how ineffectual Western leaders and the United Nations have been in stopping the genocide in Bosnia.

Less noticed is the discreet gutting of the one opportunity for justice — however inadequate — that the international community had promised to the citizens of that abused country.

The teeth are being pulled from the International War Crimes Tribunal, set up by the UN Security Council with fanfare last year. The UN War Crimes Commission, which is charged with assembling evidence, will soon be disbanded.

This is being done by the very statesmen who hailed the tribunal — at least publicly — as the means of ensuring that however unfavorable a peace settlement would be to the Bosnians, they could at least see justice done to the perpetrators of mass rape, murder and torture.

For people who have lost family, homes, communities and country, the prospect of protracted international legal proceedings against the Serbian and Croatian leaders Slobodan Milosevic, Franjo Tudjman, Radovan Karadzic and their lieutenants might seem cold comfort at best.

Yet, as the Nuremberg trials demonstrated, holding a vicious regime to account is an important act of renewal for both sides.

Now that opportunity may be lost.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has indicated that he expects the War Crimes Commission to wrap up its work by April. This abrupt closing of the investigation before the tribunal is properly up and running is already having consequences on the ground. It has raised doubts about the tribunal's legal authority for completing the exhumation of a mass grave of Croatian victims of suspected Serbian war crimes in Vukovar. Future investigations, and therefore prosecutions,

are also likely to be undercut. To make things worse, the Venezuelan appointed to be chief prosecutor has now renounced the job to pursue a political career. This means further delay.

International leaders are engaged in a monumental whitewash of Serbian and Croatian leaders for reasons of political expediency, to keep them at the negotiating table.

Reluctant to use air strikes or other military intervention, Western politicians offer these leaders a new respectability and the promise of eventual financial support, grateful for any indication that they will stop the atrocious war.

Many of the international negotiators who initially went along with the idea of a war crimes tribunal probably never thought of it as a practical possibility, but as a convenient way to silence human rights activists and other supporters of the Bosnians. Perhaps they thought the tribunal could be used later as a bargaining chip to win Serbian and Croatian agreement to a peace settlement.

For critics of the West's cowardly stance during this savage war, however, the tribunal mattered: It offered some prospect of accountability.

Although it was never likely that the paper trail would exist to implicate top officials, the successful prosecution of field commanders and local extremists who encouraged mass rape and murder might have begun a healing process after the war. Now the civilians in a war crime. It is a tribunal is under way. Only a facade will remain, it seems — one that can be counted on not to produce embarrassing prosecutions. A neat Machiavellian bargain.

Consider the separate agreement signed last year by the Bosnian Muslim leader Fikret Abdic with Serbia. It is an indication of what an eventual

peace treaty between the warring parties could encompass. The agreement states that each side will prosecute its own, and that each regards the conflict as an internal matter.

The implications for potential war crimes trials are significant. Under international law, only international wars can produce such crimes. Thus, the threat of war crimes prosecutions from the UN tribunal would become meaningless.

Fortunately, the tribunal also has jurisdiction over two other categories of crimes — genocide and crimes against humanity, the latter covering crimes such as mass rape.

For these categories, international prosecution overrides national law. Yet even here jurisdiction without political will is ineffectual.

The goal of prosecuting and punishing offenders must not be abandoned. It is not only a question of punishing barbaric crimes. It is just as important that we have a complete historical record of the war. We owe it to the victims, we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to history.

Above all, by insisting on such a record, we reassert our own humanity and decency and declare solidarity with those who have suffered.

We also send a strong message to other potential violators. There must be a clear threat that even if these criminals remain protected at home, they will be pariahs abroad.

The latest outrage in Sarajevo requires an immediate response by the United Nations and NATO. But it requires more than that. An attack of that scale on civilians is a war crime. It urgently reminds us of the need for a strengthened international tribunal that can pursue a full investigation and bring those responsible to justice.

The writer was the United Nations high commissioner for refugees from 1965 to 1977. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## NATO Is Realistic About Russia and Enlargement

By Michael Rühle

BRUSSELS — Even before the

NATO summit meeting in January

ended, many commentators had

singled out the wimps and the losers:

NATO and Central and Eastern

Europe. For fear of Russia, the analysts

said, NATO refused membership to

the new democracies to its east; and

in the Partnership for Peace, it of-

fered them nothing more than a security

placebo. In short, NATO missed an

opportunity offered by Russia's

weakness, and betrayed the hopes of

the new democracies.

For more than 40 years, the think-

ing classes have been predicting NATO's

failure. According to the latest

gloomy forecasts, the alliance's fu-

ture is as grim as ever. Some see it

dissolving into "abstract multilateral-

ism." Others say it must either go

"out of area" — entering its reach

— or "out of business."

What is surprising here is not only

the choice of terminology — any citi-

zen, from "appeasement" (Richard

Perle) to "echoes of Yalta" (Zbigniew

Brzezinski), seems worthy of repeat-

ing — but who is talking. Many of the

commentators have adopted dramat-

ically different stances from what

they considered realistic in the past.

Consider, for example, James Bak-

er, who demands clear criteria and a

timetable for these countries that

want to join NATO. As secretary of

state, the smooth Mr. Baker never

had time to let his policy to such a

rigid framework.

Or consider Mr. Perle, attacking

NATO's "appeasement" of Russia by

forgetting that the Reagan adminis-

tration joined in the "Gorbachevian"

of the late '80s that made even some

of Mikhail Gorbachev's European fans

shudder. And then there is Henry Kis-

singer, who eloquently questions a

Western policy that he deems Russo-

phile. Is this the same Mr. Kissinger

who was the architect of U.S.-Soviet

bilateralism, the virtuoso of secret di-

plomacy and of "back-channeling"?

Arguments about NATO have al-

ways provided a convenient battle-

ground for partisan struggle in U.S.

domestic politics. If the current argu-

ments are considered on their own

terms, they hardly warrant the rhetori-

cal overkill we hear. A look at today's

security landscape reveals why the

course charted by NATO's 16 mem-

bers is both right and far-reaching.

One does not have to suffer from

"Moscow mystique" (Senator Mitch

McConnell's term) to conclude that

Russia, the strongest military power in

Europe, will continue to require care-

ful handling. This does not translate

into a Russian veto on NATO policies,

but it underscores that Russian per-

ceptions have to be taken seriously.

NATO, which made a tremendous

effort to contain the Soviet Union for

four decades, cannot suddenly pre-

tend that it does not care what is

going on in Russia. This is especially

true when NATO defends judges

if still in office, a policy of Russian

isolation, when they strove contin-

uously to engage the Soviet Union

constructively in the past.

If there is any false belief in therapy,

it is in the camp of NATO-enlargers,

many of whom maintain that an ex-

panded NATO would be in Russia's

interest. In terms of stability in Cen-

tral and Eastern Europe this may be

true. But what constitutes Russian in-

terests is a matter yet to be defined by

the Russians themselves.

Events since the end of the Cold

War have failed to persuade the Rus-

sian military that NATO's motives

are benign. Explaining to a humiliated

Russian military establishment that

an expansion of NATO would be a

net gain for them, not another de-

feat, would exceed even Henry Kis-

singer's ingenuity.

Critics of Partnership for Peace

seem unwilling to appreciate the

practical value of the program. The

countries of Central and Eastern Europe

write Russia off as a sensible partner.

The NATO summit took place

only a month after the first democra-

tic elections in Russia. It does not

require a leap of imagination to con-

clude that neither Mr. Baker nor Mr.

Kissinger would now be advocating

if still in office, a policy of Russian

isolation, when they strove contin-

uously to engage the Soviet Union

constructively in the past.

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Critics of Partnership for Peace

seem unwilling to appreciate the

practical value of the program. The

countries of Central and Eastern Europe

will be given an opportunity to make

their military structures compatible

with NATO's, an essential condition

for future membership. And transpa-

rency in defense budgeting and the

need for democratic control of armed

forces are being promoted through co-

operation in the Partnership.

One of the guiding principles of the

Partnership is self-differentiation. Ev-

ery partner is given the same chance

at the start, but NATO proceeds on

the realistic assumption that some

## He Is Wise To Proceed With Care

By Richard Cohen

MUNICH — The Clinton administration finds itself in a bind regarding Bosnia. Having talked tough but acted meekly, threatening air strikes but authorizing none, it now finds itself in a put-up-or-shut-up dilemma. For the moment, it has chosen the prudent — but to some, less satisfying — course. It has decided to shut up and think things over.

That is smart. The insistent calls from members of Congress and others to punish the Serbs from



OPINION

# Once the Bombing Starts, The Road Signs Grow Dim

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — U.S. participation in air strikes against Bosnian Serb artillery and mortar positions would be Act I of American military involvement in the Bosnian civil war — just Act I.

What are the scripts for Act II and Act III? The new secretary of defense, William Perry, asked those questions publicly, but did not answer. But President Bill Clinton will have to answer if he sends planes into action.

Wisely, he has resisted pressure to get militarily involved and still wants to stay out of the war. But the latest murderous shelling of Sarajevo is

**An agreement pounded into Serbs by foreign bombs will guarantee guerrilla warfare — and the United States will be deep in the final act it dreads.**

pushing him hard. The Bosnian Serbs say Muslims did it to bring foreign intervention. The world does not believe it.

The president will not act alone. But with the participation of European allies he would go along — as some of his top people now urge.

Then, as they should remember, it becomes Mr. Clinton's war. Abroad, allies and enemies will not let him forget that. At home, Clinton's future will ride on the outcome of his war, fair enough since he will have brought the United States into it.

He pulled American troops out of Somalia, hesitated at the dockside in Haiti and wrestles with North Korea. A setback in Bosnia, or confusion about his goals, will not be the best road to a second term, or respect in the first.

The Act I bombing of artillery and mortar positions will not know the Bosnian Serbs out. Act II will follow: air war against Serbia, the patron of Serbs living in Bosnia. That means hitting Serbian bridges, supply roads and airfields, including those in Belgrade.

The United States will be bombing a nation that infuriates the West now. But the same Serbian nation fought Hitler when other Balkan nations licked his boots.

How will we then get out of this Balkan horror? The theory is that Serbia will cave in; given its staggering economy that is possible. Then the West will impose terms.

The Muslims stand to get about 5 percent more territory than has been offered them now by the Serbs and the Croats — and, incidentally, it may also be necessary to bomb the Croats.

Maybe the Bosnian Serbs will fight on regardless. Or, as they have before, maybe the Bosnian Muslims will walk away from a partition agreement.

If bombing of Serbs and Croats does not bring agreement quickly, do we just go on bombing and bombing? According to the United Nations, the Muslims in the past took military action to provoke Serbian retaliation and keep the Western intervention alive. If that happens again, would Western stomachs stand bombing Muslim positions? Where are we going?

Suppose after enough bombing, partition terms are signed. Mr. Clinton says U.S. ground troops will be committed to protect an agreement signed by Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

But an agreement signed by Serbs by foreign bombs will guarantee guerrilla warfare. The United States will be deep in the final act it dreads — American troops on the ground, in a civil war, every side's target.

Before Mr. Clinton took office, the West pushed Bosnian Muslims into a too-early declaration of independence that the Muslims themselves warned would lead to civil war. Then, during his administration, the West and the Bosnian sides did nothing to death the Vance-Owen plan, the one chance of building a multiethnic Bosnia.

Now only partition remains. The United States has no strategic reason to get into air or ground war for partition terms. Should we lift the embargo and arm the Muslims? Doesn't anyone care that hundreds of thousands more people in Bosnia and beyond would then wind up butchered? Prevention of more death is the only legitimate foreign business in Bosnia.

Both the Serbs and the Muslims can stop Western air attacks before they start. But the Muslims see success in those attacks.

The Serbs also see themselves as victims. But it is they who have inflicted the most pain, gained the most territory and have most to lose by American intervention.

They can help Mr. Clinton avoid war by unilateral military withdrawal from the Sarajevo area and then bargaining more about that 5 percent. There is time left, but very little, before Act I.

**Correction: A statement in the Rosenthal column of Jan. 8 that Hungarians were naming places for dead fascists is incorrect. The New York Times.**

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Saving Half of Korea

Regarding "Korea: Long-Ago Agreement Narrows the Options Today" (Opinion, Jan. 22) by A. M. Rosenthal:

Mr. Rosenthal charges that after the Japanese defeat in 1945, the United States turned over half of the Korean Peninsula to Stalin. I disagree, as do many historians and intelligence experts. From 1945 to 1950 I worked in China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan for the United States and the United Nations. From this perspective, I saw quite a different geopolitical scenario unfolding. In 1945, America saved half of Korea from being swallowed up by Stalin.

The Soviet Union entered the Pacific war very late in the game, during the last dying days of the imperial Japanese war effort. Soviet troops quickly swept down from Siberia, into Manchuria (Manchukuo) and into Korea. American troops consolidating victory could not be ferried to Korea swiftly enough from Japan or Pacific bases to exert any real, on-the-ground influence on their World War II allies. All of North Korea was in Soviet hands almost overnight, and Russian officers were checking in at Seoul hotels, studying maps showing the area around Pusan, at Korea's southern tip.

In a shrewd if desperate gambit, the Truman administration persuaded Stalin to halt his southward drive and agree on the 38th Parallel as an interim demarcation line. Soviet troops would accept the surrender of Japanese troops north of that latitude and American troops would move in to repatriate Japanese south of the line.

Without that initial agreement, Sta-

lin's troops in 1945 would not have halted their drive south of Pusan.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

### Security, Then Peace

Regarding "One Word at a Time" (Opinion, Jan. 19):

The editorial on the Israeli-Syrian negotiations rightly refers to Israeli doubts about the wisdom of making any kind of peace with a cruel, dictatorial regime. President Bill Clinton tried to put a veneer of hope on the Jan. 16 remarks in Geneva by Hafez Assad, the Syrian dictator. Israeli authorities were too polite to object, since Mr. Clinton had invested so much political capital in this encounter.

Is there an alternative to the woeful concept of "land for peace" — one not based on intangibles and wishful thinking? There is, and it is called "land for security" — no peace treaty, but security arrangements which, if violated, would be immediate cause for war. This would entail return of the Golan Heights in stages over 10 years, but with demilitarization of the area between the Golan and the outskirts of Damascus; high-tech defensive measures to make any quick remilitarization of the area impossible; and evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Peace will come later, when there is a semblance of democratic government in Syria, responsive to its people's needs.

ART STONE, Herndon, Virginia.

### The Problem With Gags

Regarding the report "A Wave of Gags on Free Speech Unsettles Canadians" (Feb. 1) by Charles Trueheart:

This article does not do justice to Canadians' respect for free speech. The author fails to describe the case of the neo-Nazi Ernst Zundel of Toronto who, for handing out pamphlets in which the Holocaust was called a hoax, was charged in 1991 under a federal law against "the wilful spreading of false news." If that law were applied evenly, how many newspapers would still be in business?

At the provincial level, British Columbia passed a law in 1992 against any speech that "might tend to discriminate or lead to discrimination" against an individual on the basis of sex, race, religion, sexuality, etc. It was said that the law was aimed specifically at a conservative Vancouver journalist who often wrote against Asian immigration to the city.

In Ontario, a convenience store owner was charged in 1992 for stocking Playboy magazine, which he kept behind the counter with the cover hidden. Two women charged that the magazine "degraded and offended women." They held that even if it could not be seen or opened, its presence in the store made shopping there an oppressive experience and thus violated their civil rights. The two intended to speak for all women, although the women who had freely posed for the magazine had not thought it degrading or offensive.

A common, and frightening, characteristic of the first two laws is their ambiguity and the subjectiveness demanded in enforcing them; Essentially,

# 'He Did the Right Things — And Look What Happened'

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — I first heard of Evans Jean some months ago when his teacher, a woman named Ellie Weiss, showed me his autobiography. Evans was a senior at an alternative high school in Brooklyn, the Bushwick Outreach Center, and he had the pecu-

liar idea that he could escape the rampant evils of the inner city by working hard and getting an education. He wanted to be a nurse.

The autobiography was a class assignment. Evans wrote, "I must and I will be successful in college to keep myself from becoming a statistic in a world that does not care." He added, "I have to accomplish my personal goals in order to achieve my personal goals, which are to first prove to myself I am worth something."

To get a sense of Evans's daily environment, imagine streets full of fear; the sound of gunfire is heard every night. An

untoward glance, the merest slight, can result in murder.

Evans wanted to be a nurse because, as he saw it, "There's too many people trying to take a life out here and I want to be on the other side."

The bullet that killed Evans arrived on a Sunday night. Evans was at his girlfriend's house when her ex-boyfriend showed up. As far as we know, there was no argument. There was no fight. But the ex-boyfriend drew his gun and ordered Evans, who was not armed, to lie on the floor. Evans complied. The authorities said the ex-boyfriend then leaned over and fired a bullet into Evans's head.

On Thursday, about 150 of his schoolmates were brought together in an assembly of grief that is now commonplace in inner-city schools. The students wept and they spoke out bitterly and in tones of despair. Evans had been exceptionally popular and was widely admired for his determination to avoid trouble, to work hard and to help others.

"What's the use?" asked one student. "Evans did the right thing and look what happened to him."

Evans was the second Bushwick Outreach student to be slain in a month. When a teacher at the assembly asked how many of the students had friends who had been killed, nearly all of them raised their hands.

There was no consoling the stunned and grieving youngsters at Bushwick Outreach. The kids know the real deal. They know that they are unprotected, that all the tough talk, all the bogus promises of safety and security uttered so promiscuously by adults will not save them when the bullet comes.

Even as the students wept at Bushwick Outreach, other youngsters testified and wept at a congressional hearing in Washington, telling their representatives that they had seen murder and other horrors and that they were afraid the same would happen to them.

The children are crying out, but it's not clear that anyone can hear them.

Fourteen-year-old Alicia Brown of Washington told the hearing how she had witnessed the murder of a close friend. "I saw Hank lying on the ground. He wasn't dead yet, but he was lying there, twitching. It was a terrible thing, terrible to see someone you know, someone who used to make you laugh, lying there, dying right in front of you."

We talk but we don't do much. These are just ordinary kids with no political influence and no money — no real claim to the nation's concern.

On Thursday afternoon Ellie Weiss showed me a video that her class had made. Evans Jean was in it. Tall and angular, he looked into the camera and said fervently that the best thing that had happened to him in 1993 was making it through the summer alive.

He added, "To all my homeboys that didn't make it, I'll be seeing you."

MEANWHILE

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Evans was the second Bushwick Outreach student to be slain in a month. When a teacher at the assembly asked how many of the students had friends who had been killed, nearly all of them raised their hands.

There was no consoling the stunned and grieving youngsters at Bushwick Outreach. The kids know the real deal. They know that they are unprotected, that all the tough talk, all the bogus promises of safety and security uttered so promiscuously by adults will not save them when the bullet comes.

Even as the students wept at Bushwick Outreach, other youngsters testified and wept at a congressional hearing in Washington, telling their representatives that they had seen murder and other horrors and that they were afraid the same would happen to them.

The children are crying out, but it's not clear that anyone can hear them.

Fourteen-year-old Alicia Brown of Washington told the hearing how she had witnessed the murder of a close friend. "I saw Hank lying on the ground. He wasn't dead yet, but he was lying there, twitching. It was a terrible thing, terrible to see someone you know, someone who used to make you laugh, lying there, dying right in front of you."

We talk but we don't do much. These are just ordinary kids with no political influence and no money — no real claim to the nation's concern.

On Thursday afternoon Ellie Weiss showed me a video that her class had made. Evans Jean was in it. Tall and angular, he looked into the camera and said fervently that the best thing that had happened to him in 1993 was making it through the summer alive.

He added, "To all my homeboys that didn't make it, I'll be seeing you."

# PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

## SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS — BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW AIRPORT AT CHEK LAP KOK

Over the past two years the Authority has drawn up a list of contractors interested in undertaking construction works for Hong Kong's new airport.

An enquiry document was sent to those who had previously expressed interest, to members of the Hong Kong Construction Association, and to overseas contractors (chiefly through Consulates based in Hong Kong and Trade Offices). The Authority has used the information gathered to generate a database categorising the various companies.

To date, companies accepted are categorised as follows:

CAT. I Denotes Contracts of unlimited value.

CAT. II Denotes Contracts up to the value of HK\$50 m.

CAT. III Denotes Contracts up to the value of HK\$10 m.

### REGISTER OF CONTRACTORS CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS CATEGORY

Company	Civil Engineering Works	Structural Piling	Structural Steelwork
Alfred McAlpine International Limited	II		
AMEC International Construction Ltd.	II		
Aoki Corporation			II
Bachy Soletanche Group			II
Balfour Beatty Limited			II
Bohai Oil Offshore Platform Fabrication Company			II
Boiselle International BV			II
Builders Federal (Hong Kong) Ltd.			II
Campardon Bernard SGE			II
Compagnie d'Entreprises CFE			II
Chiew Engineering Limited			II
Choo Shing Foundation Limited			II
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.			II
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation			II
China Fujian Corporation for International Techno-Economic Cooperation			II
China Harbour Engineering Company			II
China International Water & Electric Corp.			II
China State Construction Engineering Corporation			II
Chong Kee Construction Company Limited			II
Chui Hing Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Chung Chin Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.			II
Chung Shing Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Cleveland Structural Engineering Limited			II
Construction Techniques Ltd.			II
Costain Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.			II
Cubietas y Mazon, S.A.			II
Daikin Engineering Co., Ltd.			II
Daido Concrete (Hong Kong) Ltd.			II
Defoe Fong Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Dickson Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Dorbyl Structural Engineering			II
Downer & Company Limited			II
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.			II
Entreconale y Tavora, S.A.			II
Franklin Construction Ltd.			II
Freysenel Hong Kong Limited			II
Gammson Construction Ltd.			II
George Wimpey International Limited			II
Geoworka Contractors (HK) Ltd.			II

Company	Civil Engineering Works	Structural Piling	Structural Steelwork
Gold Banner Construction & Development Ltd.	II		
Health-Worner Bas-AG			II
Henryway Construction Company Limited			II
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Hong Kong Kwong Tai Builders Limited			II
Hollandische Aanneming Maatschappij BV			II
Hsin Chong (Foundations) Ltd.			II
Hsin Chong Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Hung Wan Construction Company Limited			II
Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Isochu Corporation			II
JDC Corporation			II
John Laing International Ltd.			II
K. H. Foundations Ltd.			II
Kam Kuen Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Kier Hong Kong Limited			II
Kumagai Gumi Group			II
Leighton Bruckner Foundation Engineering Ltd.			II
Life Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.			II
Lilly Construction (Hong Kong) Ltd.			II
Luen Cheong Tai Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Maeda Corporation			II
McConnell Dowell Constructors Ltd.			II
Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Ngo Kee Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Nippon Steel Corporation			II
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited			II
NKK Corporation			II
Obayashi Corporation			II
OLS International Limited			II
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.			II
S. Y. Engineering Company Limited			II
Samsung Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.			II
Samwhan Corporation			II
Shimizu Corporation			II
Shui On Civil Contractors Ltd.			II
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.			II
Sintec Construction Limited			II
Skanska International Civil Engineering AB			II
Spie Batignolles			II
Surley Mui's Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.			II
T.S. Wong & Co., Ltd.			II
Tai Hing (Engineers & Builders) Limited			II
Takemasa Corporation			II
Takemasa Hong Kong Ltd.			II
Tarmac Construction Limited			II
Taylor Woodrow International Limited			II
To's Universe Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Tobishima Corporation			II
Universal Dockyard Limited			II
Wah Sang General Contractors Ltd.			II
Wai Kee (Zeng) Construction & Transportation Company Limited			II
Walter Bau-Aktiengesellschaft			II
Wan Chung Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Wancon Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Wecon Ltd.			II
Wing Fai Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Wing Mou Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Wong Po Kee Limited			II
Woon Lee Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Yau Lee Construction Co., Ltd.			II
Zamil Steel Bldg Co. Ltd.			II

### REGISTER OF CONTRACTORS BUILDING WORKS CATEGORY

Company	Building Works Category
Alfred McAlpine International Limited	II
AMEC International Construction Ltd.	II
Aoki Corporation	II
Balfour Beatty Limited	II
Bolton Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Builders Federal (Hong Kong) Ltd.	II
Campardon Bernard SGE	II
Compagnie d'Entreprises CFE	II
Chiew Engineering Limited	II
Choo Shing Foundation Limited	II
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.	II
China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation	II
China Fujian Corporation for International Techno-Economic Cooperation	II
China Harbour Engineering Company	II
China International Water & Electric Corp.	II
China State Construction Engineering Corporation	II
Chung Chin Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	II
Chung Shing Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Cleveland Structural Engineering Limited	II
Construction Techniques Ltd.	II
Costain Building and Civil Engineering Ltd.	II
Cubietas y Mazon, S.A.	II
Daikin Engineering Co., Ltd.	II
Daido Concrete (Hong Kong) Ltd.	II
Defoe Fong Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Dickson Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Limited	II
Entreconale y Tavora, S.A.	II
Gammson Construction Ltd.	II
George Wimpey International Limited	II
Gold Banner Construction & Development Ltd.	II
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Hong Kong Kwong Tai Builders Limited	II
Hop Shing Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Hsin Chong Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Hung Wan Construction Company Limited	II
Isochu Corporation	II
John Laing International Ltd.	II
Kam Kuen Construction Company Limited	II
Kin Tai Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Kumagai Gumi Group	II
Life Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	II
Maeda Corporation	II
Mitsui Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Ngo Kee Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Nippon Steel Corporation	II
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited	II
NKK Corporation	II
Obayashi Corporation	II
OLS International Limited	II
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Progress Construction Limited	II
Samwhan Corporation	II
Shimizu Corporation	II
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.	II
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.	II

The Authority is currently updating these lists and invites those interested but not listed above to apply in writing for a "Prequalification Questionnaire" by Monday, 28 February, 1994, 5 pm (Hong Kong time). The Authority will update its lists annually. Those interested should apply to:-

The Project Director  
Provisional Airport Authority Hong Kong  
25th Floor, Central Plaza  
18 Harbour Road, Wanchai  
Hong Kong

For the attention of Mr. Stella Fok  
Fax No. : (852) 822 8231  
Tel No. : (852) 824 7724

From the list currently available the following contractors have been selected to bid for the works listed below.

**Contract 301 - Passenger Terminal Foundations**  
Gammson Construction Ltd. - Nishimatsu Construction Co., Ltd. Joint Venture  
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited  
Shui On - Cheong Shing Joint Venture  
Franklin Contractors Ltd.  
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.  
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.  
AMEC - China State Joint Venture  
Aoki Corporation  
Hsin Chong Chek Lap Kok Foundation JV  
CDE Joint Venture

**Contract 302A - Initial Workforce Accommodation, Employer's Office and Contractor's Transit Office (Design and Construct)**  
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited  
Shui On Construction Co., Ltd.  
Airport Platform Contractors - Civil Works Joint Venture (APC-CWJV)  
Hip Hing Construction Co., Ltd.  
Shun Shing Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd.  
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.  
Paul Y Construction Co., Ltd.  
Hung Wan Construction Company Limited  
Yau Lee Construction Co., Ltd.  
Kam Wo Construction Company Limited  
Cheung Kee Fung Cheung Construction Co., Ltd.

**Contract 304 - Raw Water Submarine Pipeline**  
Leighton Luma J.V.  
Shui On Civil Contractors Ltd.  
McConnell Dowell / U.D.L. Joint Venture  
Costain - Nishimatsu Joint Venture  
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.

**Contract 305 - Temporary Utilities, Roadworks and Bridges**  
Leighton Contractors (Asia) Limited  
Airport Platform Contractors - Civil Works Joint Venture (APC-CWJV)  
Aoki Corporation  
Sung Fook Kee (Civil) Ltd.  
China Fujian - Downer - McAlpine Joint Venture  
Wan Hin - CFE - Express Joint Venture  
Henryway / Chun Wo Consortium  
Chui Hing Construction Co., Ltd.  
Wing Mou Construction Co., Ltd.

**Contract 307 - Temporary Ferry Piers and Berthing Structures (Design and Construct)**  
Gammson Construction Ltd. - China Harbour Engineering Company Joint Venture  
Shui On Joint Venture  
Dragages at Travaux Publics (Hong Kong) Ltd.  
Universal Dockyard Limited  
McConnell Dowell Constructors Ltd.  
Wan Hin - CFE Joint Venture

**Contract 340 - Rock Crushing Facilities**  
Nishimatsu Construction Company Limited  
Wai Kee (Zeng) Construction & Transportation Company Limited  
China Fujian - Downer - McAlpine Joint Venture  
Asia Stone Company Limited  
Redland Concrete Ltd.  
Pioneer Quarries (HK) Ltd.

In addition, separate lists will be compiled and published in due course for electrical and mechanical contractors, suppliers, minor works and specialist systems contractors.



# MP's Death Is More Bad News for Major

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major's government faced more problems on Tuesday after revelations that a promising Conservative member of Parliament had been found dead under mysterious circumstances.

The death of Stephen Milligan, 45, who was well known from a career in journalism and had been regarded as a politician with a future since his election in 1992, consumed the front pages of British newspapers.

He was found dead Monday in the kitchen of his West London flat, naked except for women's stockings and a garter belt. There were reports that he had a plastic bag over his head and a cord around his neck. Pending official results of an autopsy, the police could not rule out a suicide, a murder or an accidental death during autoerotic sex or sex with a partner.

The case promises to embarrass the Tories and hurt them politically, coming only a month after scandals in the private lives of ministers and other government figures.

The stream of lurid headlines about ministers' having affairs and fathering children out of wedlock has made a mockery of Mr. Major's attempts to get his party back on the tracks by a campaign he calls "back to basics."

This was intended as a battle cry for a return to family values, a strengthening of basic education and high standards of public service.

With scandals bursting to the left and right, Conservative leaders now argue that "back to basics" was never intended as a statement of moral rectitude.

Leaders in the opposition Labor Party seemed too shocked and saddened by Mr. Milligan's death to make an unseemly effort to turn it into political advantage.

The prime minister has sunk to the bottom in the polls, with the latest showing Labor ahead by 20 points. The parties are facing local elections May 5 and then elections to the European Parliament June 9. A bad showing in both would undoubtedly prompt a challenge to Mr. Major's leadership, politicians on both sides agree.

Mr. Milligan, an Oxford graduate and former journalist who had worked as a reporter and editor for The Economist, as the Washington correspondent and foreign editor for The Sunday Times and as a broadcaster for the BBC, was a member of Britain's inner circle.

A bachelor, he was hard-working and serious. In a move that usually portends a cabinet post, he had been appointed parliamentary private secretary to the arms procurement minister, Jonathan Aitken, in the ministry of defense.

Government officials insisted privately that Mr. Milligan did not have access to classified information in the ministry. This reassurance seemed designed to head off comparisons to the

1960's scandal centering on Defense Minister John Profumo, who was forced to resign after denying a liaison with a prostitute whose clients included a Soviet defense attaché.

Mr. Milligan's death reduces the Conservative majority in the House of Commons to 18, with three by-elections for vacant seats to be held sometime in the coming months. Two of the seats are in districts that usually go to Labor. The third is Mr. Milligan's in Eastleigh in Hampshire, which he won by 17,702 votes.

The scandals that have dogged Mr. Major began after Christmas when the environment minister, Tim Yeo, who is married, was forced to admit that he had fathered a child by a Tory town councillor. In January, he was forced to resign by a constituents group.

It then emerged that years ago as a 22-year-old student he had also fathered an illegitimate child.

Some days later, a member of Parliament from northwest Leicestershire, David Ashby, was said in a newspaper report to have shared a bed with a man during a trip to France. He denied in engaging in a homosexual affair.

Then in January the wife of Lord Cailhness, who is transport minister, committed suicide. Her parents asserted that she had been despondent over the Christmas holidays because her husband was in love with another woman. Lord Cailhness then resigned.

# A New Snag Delays Start Of Channel Rail Service

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a move that is becoming almost habitual, Eurotunnel announced another delay Tuesday in the start-up of its rail service beneath the English Channel.

The company has neatly substituted a question mark in schedules that had shown freight service beginning on March 7 and a passenger shuttle on May 9.

Unaffected by the delay will be the formal opening of the tunnel, scheduled for May 8, with Queen Elizabeth II and President Francois Mitterrand in attendance. Eurotunnel officials would not commit themselves Tuesday to a date for the start of train service.

They said only that freight service should now begin sometime before the official opening. The service destined to hurdle passengers and their cars through the 31-mile (50-kilometer) tunnel in 35 minutes is to be delayed by a few days rather than weeks, they added.

The through-passenger service connecting London to Paris and Brussels is not affected by the latest delays, but no official date for the start of that service has ever been set beyond "late summer."

A spokeswoman for Eurotunnel, Allison Andrews, blamed delays in testing the system's fleet of locomotives.

"We would rather make sure that we have a safe, reliable service," she said, "than open early and encounter glitches."

She also insisted that the so-called "blue bottom" problem had nothing to do with the delays announced Tuesday. British papers reported recently that some of the trains operating in the tunnel had encountered difficulties with toilets that erupted when flushed, spewing blue fluid.

"Those are on the Eurostar trains," she said, referring to the passenger-only trains now being tested.

Analysts who follow Eurotunnel predicted that the latest delays would have little effect on the company's revenues.

"The impact on revenues will be very, very marginal," predicted Pierre Bosset, an analyst with James Capel in Paris. "It will have an impact on sentiment though."

Eurotunnel shares lost more than 1 percent of their value in trading on Tuesday. Mr. Bosset and others noted that investors were dismayed, given that less than a month ago Le Shuttle had set its opening for May 9.

The big question for Eurotunnel will be the length of the delay. The planned May 9 start-up was two months ahead of the peak summer travel period, so the revenue loss of a few days' will not be great, analysts said. But delays of weeks could put a substantial crimp in revenue.

He added that in addition to the mortars, the Serbs besieging the city also had multiple rocket launchers that are mobile and powerful.

"Lifting a siege and using only air strikes is possible, but one must destroy everything," the officer said. "If we launch air strikes, we can't give up afterwards because they will come back and recapture their positions."

A NATO military source in Brussels said that ground troops and weapons would be needed to secure the hills but that the 16-member alliance had not planned for that eventuality.

Other analysts said Bosnian government soldiers would storm Serbian positions after air strikes, capitalizing on damage to their foes.

The Bosnian government army will certainly take advantage of air strikes," said Paul Beaver, publisher of Jane's Defense Weekly. "It is a major consideration for Western military planners."

Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at Britain's Royal United Services Institute, a military think tank, said, "You will tilt the balance of the fighting."

"The Bosnian Muslims will exploit the attacks," he said. "Paradoxically, air strikes will be a signal for their launching the wider offensive which everyone has been predicting for the spring."

UN officials said they feared the Bosnian Muslims would take advantage of better weather to try to capture militarily what they cannot win at the negotiating table.

"It would be piecemeal stuff, a hill here or there, or a few hundred yards," Mr. Beaver said, "but they are not strong enough to break the siege, even with air strikes."

Analysts say the Bosnian government's supply lines are stretched so thin that even if the Bosnian Serbs were forced to pull back they could still maintain a blockade of Sarajevo.

The Bosnian government army says it has large numbers of men but very little of the heavy artillery it needs to support assaults. UN sources say the Bosnian Serbian side had many fewer men but a large number of heavy weapons.

"If you cannot out their firepower with air strikes you will begin to



Sarajevo residents running for cover Tuesday at an intersection that came under heavy sniper fire.

# Taking Out Serbs' Mobile Weapons: A Headache for NATO Warplanes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Western warplanes would have trouble taking out all the Serbian heavy weapons around Sarajevo, a senior officer with the United Nations forces said Tuesday.

The officer said UN figures showed that the Serbs had about 300 artillery pieces within range of the Bosnian capital, meaning 30 kilometers (18 miles), and that most of the weapons were stationed south of Sarajevo.

The figure includes cannon, which are in fixed positions, and mobile mortars.

The officer said that although warplanes from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be able to zero in on the big guns, it would be difficult to pinpoint the mortars.

"A mortar consists of a simple tube on a 60-kilogram metal plate, and all you need is two men and a pickup truck," he said.

He added that in addition to the mortars, the Serbs besieging the city also had multiple rocket launchers that are mobile and powerful.

"Lifting a siege and using only air strikes is possible, but one must destroy everything," the officer said. "If we launch air strikes, we can't give up afterwards because they will come back and recapture their positions."

A NATO military source in Brussels said that ground troops and weapons would be needed to secure the hills but that the 16-member alliance had not planned for that eventuality.

Other analysts said Bosnian government soldiers would storm Serbian positions after air strikes, capitalizing on damage to their foes.

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"The Bosnian Muslims will exploit the attacks," he said. "Paradoxically, air strikes will be a signal for their launching the wider offensive which everyone has been predicting for the spring."

UN officials said they feared the Bosnian Muslims would take advantage of better weather to try to capture militarily what they cannot win at the negotiating table.

"It would be piecemeal stuff, a hill here or there, or a few hundred yards," Mr. Beaver said, "but they are not strong enough to break the siege, even with air strikes."

Analysts say the Bosnian government's supply lines are stretched so thin that even if the Bosnian Serbs were forced to pull back they could still maintain a blockade of Sarajevo.

The Bosnian government army says it has large numbers of men but very little of the heavy artillery it needs to support assaults. UN sources say the Bosnian Serbian side had many fewer men but a large number of heavy weapons.

"If you cannot out their firepower with air strikes you will begin to

destroy the Serbs' advantage," said Charles Dick, director of Britain's Conflict Studies Research Center.

The Serbian response to Muslim gains, won with the help of NATO air power, will be unequivocal, he said. "I find it very hard to believe the Serbs would not respond by attacking UN troops," he said.

To stop the Serbs from justifiably accusing UN troops of partiality, air strikes would have to be part of a carefully planned series of military measures that would prevent the Bosnian government from advancing, analysts say.

"There needs to be an 'orchestrated package' of NATO measures," Mr. Beaver said. "There would have to be an ultimatum to both sides. The Bosnian government would have to agree to hold a line while the Serbs agree to pull back their guns." (APR, Reuters)

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To stop the Serbs from justifiably accusing UN troops of partiality, air strikes would have to be part of a carefully planned series of military measures that would prevent the Bosnian government from advancing, analysts say.

"There needs to be an 'orchestrated package' of NATO measures," Mr. Beaver said. "There would have to be an ultimatum to both sides. The Bosnian government would have to agree to hold a line while the Serbs agree to pull back their guns." (APR, Reuters)

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# CRANES: 'Running Out of Time' SUDAN: Army Sweeps Rebel Area

Continued from Page 1

simulate the mother leaving her warm nest in the brisk Siberian temperatures.

The crane chicks, Bugle and White, were released with their wild cousins in Siberia, but apparently did not have enough time to bond with adult birds and refused to fly south to India last winter.

This year, Bugle and White, along with four other chicks — Gorbey and Boris, hatched in Wisconsin, and Billy and Busby, raised in a Moscow preserve — were flown to the Indian sanctuary here at Bharatpur.

For the first time, scientists were going to try to integrate incubator chicks with adults at wintering grounds rather than breeding grounds. Although the procedure was considered risky, scientists hoped the six young birds would be adopted by the wild Sibes, who would then teach them the route over the world's highest mountain range to Siberia.

"Anything is worth trying," said Belinda Wright, a naturalist and filmmaker participating in the crane watch at Bharatpur.

But teaching artificially incubated birds that they are cranes has

been a major problem. "If they grow up being fed by humans, they will not mate with other cranes," Ms. Richter said. "They solicit people for mating."

In an effort to avoid confusing the young Sibes, the crane's caretakers dish out daily rations of crane chow and plant tubers while wearing a bird costume — a crude rendition of "Sesame Street's" Big Bird. Park rangers guard the secluded cages from a distance, keeping curious humans from venturing within visual range.

In another experiment using new technology, scientists planned to attach small electronic transmitters to the Bharatpur chicks so their flight patterns could be monitored by satellite. Experiments last year on the more plentiful common crane, which also breeds in Siberia, were not very successful.

The signals disappeared after a few weeks, an indication the batteries had failed, but one transmitter inexplicably began working months later with signals indicating the crane had moved to the border of Iran and Afghanistan.

Despite years of studying Siberian cranes, scientists still know little about their habits.

Continued from Page 1

go." Relief officials and diplomats familiar with the actions of this long, grinding war said the current offensive appeared to be far larger than in the past. The government has been reinforcing its garrisons at Juba, Wau and Torit by plane, train and barge, sources said, and now seems to be attacking on several fronts at once.

Various relief sources suggested that the Sudanese government, facing an economic crisis, might be trying either to win the war outright — an outcome that seems unlikely — or to force more concessions by the rebels at the negotiating table.

Mr. Evans said he believed the government intended "to go for broke" in this offensive. "This war is bleeding the country dry," he said. "The Northerners are in a fairly dreadful position. The government is pouring millions of dollars down the drain. A lot of families are losing relatives."

Ms. Burnheim, whose agency operates on both sides in the conflict, said she had seen reports from Khartoum suggesting that the aim was "to break the SPLA."

The government also appears to

be trying to take advantage of a two-year-old split within the rebel movement, caused when two of its senior guerrilla officers broke rank with its top leader, John Garang. Another faction later broke away, and, in recent years, the rebels have spent as much time battling each other as the government.

Richard Venegoni, director of relief operations for the relief agency World Vision, said the government had begun its offensive from a stronger position than in the past. It now controls more towns in the region, including Bor and Wau, where in previous years it had to operate mainly from Juba.

The government is "chewing away more and more," he said. "They've got in theory, two more months before it starts to rain."

Even if the government captured Nimule, he added, the rebels could still use back roads to receive supplies.

"It's a huge border," Mr. Akl said. "There is no chance whatsoever that they can seal it off."

According to Mr. Evans, "Neither side can win this thing militarily." But he added that the current push seemed to be General Bashir's "attempt to do just that."

Analysts who follow Eurotunnel predicted that the latest delays would have little effect on the company's revenues.

"The impact on revenues will be very, very marginal," predicted Pierre Bosset, an analyst with James Capel in Paris. "It will have an impact on sentiment though."

Eurotunnel shares lost more than 1 percent of their value in trading on Tuesday. Mr. Bosset and others noted that investors were dismayed, given that less than a month ago Le Shuttle had set its opening for May 9.

The big question for Eurotunnel will be the length of the delay. The planned May 9 start-up was two months ahead of the peak summer travel period, so the revenue loss of a few days' will not be great, analysts said. But delays of weeks could put a substantial crimp in revenue.

He added that in addition to the mortars, the Serbs besieging the city also had multiple rocket launchers that are mobile and powerful.

"Lifting a siege and using only air strikes is possible, but one must destroy everything," the officer said. "If we launch air strikes, we can't give up afterwards because they will come back and recapture their positions."

A NATO military source in Brussels said that ground troops and weapons would be needed to secure the hills but that the 16-member alliance had not planned for that eventuality.

Other analysts said Bosnian government soldiers would storm Serbian positions after air strikes, capitalizing on damage to their foes.

The Bosnian government army will certainly take advantage of air strikes," said Paul Beaver, publisher of Jane's Defense Weekly. "It is a major consideration for Western military planners."

Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at Britain's Royal United Services Institute, a military think tank, said, "You will tilt the balance of the fighting."

"The Bosnian Muslims will exploit the attacks," he said. "Paradoxically, air strikes will be a signal for their launching the wider offensive which everyone has been predicting for the spring."

UN officials said they feared the Bosnian Muslims would take advantage of better weather to try to capture militarily what they cannot win at the negotiating table.

"It would be piecemeal stuff, a hill here or there, or a few hundred yards," Mr. Beaver said, "but they are not strong enough to break the siege, even with air strikes."

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The Beatles' 1964 trip was a whirlwind of hype and hysteria, a tribute to the Mersey beat and modern press agency.

## It Was 30 Years Ago Today, in N.Y.

By Peter Marks  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a cold February afternoon in 1964, Linda Plotnikoff, a lovelick 12-year-old from Sheepshead Bay, got her first glimpse of the mop-topped men of her dreams. She had been standing for hours outside the Plaza Hotel, clutching a record album and waiting eagerly for the opportunity to be transformed into a shaking, sobbing mess.

And then, suddenly, in a window high in the hotel, the curtains parted. The Beatles were looking down at the crowd! Pandemonium in the streets! Dozens of police officers had to restrain the hundreds of John-Paul-George-and-Ringo-crazed teenage girls who tried to rush the doors of the hotel to get at their idols. "They came to the window," recalled Linda Plotnikoff, now Linda Reig, 42, of Cooper City, Florida. "We were screaming and screaming. Just screaming and singing. 'We love the Beatles!' I was dying for anything, screaming, singing, just dying for anything from them. I just wanted to like, touch them and say hello to Paul."

Thirty years ago a quartet of cocky young men with thick Liverpool accents and neatly combed hair that brushed their ears descended on New York City, confounding parents, perplexing pundits and, like Frankie and Elvis before them, turning schoolgirls into jelly. It was the Beatles' first visit to the United States, and neither they nor America emerged from it the same. Their trip was a whirlwind of hype and hysteria, a tribute both to the appeal of the Mersey beat and the wonders of modern press agency.

The Beatles, it seems, made their mark on all who came into contact with them. From the teenagers who loved to touch them, to the bartenders who served them drinks, to the cops on "The Ed Sullivan Show" whose burden it was to follow them, everyone has stories about that tumultuous week in New York.

"Every door, every alley, all over the kitchen, there was security," said George Papadakis, a bartender then and now at the Plaza, who so vividly remembers his encounter with the Beatles he can rattle off the drinks he served: Scotch and ginger ale for John, Scotch and Coke for George. "I'd never heard of Scotch and Coke before."

The visit had such a lasting effect on American pop culture that the tape of the Beatles' first appearance on "The Ed Sullivan Show" on Feb. 9, 1964, is one of the most frequently requested in the 60,000-program collection of the Museum of Television and Radio in Manhattan. "It was tremendously significant," said Ron Simon, the museum's curator for television. "The whole idea of the cross-cultural phenomenon, the whole idea of Beatlemania, it all came together here."

Ed Sullivan, the newspaper columnist who was host of the nation's most popular television variety show, was said by some to have been unable to grasp the nature of the group's extraordinary popularity. But he was one of the first to recognize their potential for television.

Walter Cronkite, then anchorman of the "CBS Evening News," said that some months before the visit he received a call from Sullivan, a CBS colleague, after the news show broadcast a piece about the group. "The minute I was off the air, Ed was on the phone. 'How do I get hold of those people? What do you know about them?'" Cronkite said. "I told him everything I knew, which was very little. I said, 'Get in touch with our London bureau.' The next thing I knew, they were booked for America."

AN estimated 73 million viewers tuned into Sullivan's show that Sunday night, the pivotal event of their American stay. "It was everything," said Charles Rosenberg, who heads the Beatles Fan Club, a New Haven, Connecticut-based organization with a mailing list of 36,000 names. "If they didn't appear on Sullivan, I don't think the world would have been swept up in Beatlemania."

Linda Plotnikoff became such a devotee she wangled a job as a secretary at Apple Records in Manhattan, the Beatles' record label, just to be close to the Fab Four. Eventually she left, married Arnold Reig, moved to Florida and had children. But one goal has eluded the girl who stood in the cold outside the Plaza. She has never met McCartney. "Just to hear Paul breathing in the same room," she said, "would be ecstasy."

He wrote a book of his experiences and then went to Hollywood, making his debut as an actor and screenwriter. He was promoted to director, and one of his first light comedies, "The Cat's Pajamas," had charm and humor, but he was eager for stronger stuff. He received it when he was appointed to take on the silent movie "Wings," a spectacle of war in the air.

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Many of Wellman's colleagues undertook assignments beyond their capacities and suffered for their misjudgments. But Wellman was a wise man: He knew what he could do — and he did it with great skill and professionalism — and avoided things outside his territory.

David Nicholson reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

aback when she heard the group's music. "She said to me after the concert, 'Bernstein, when you said they were four young men, I thought they were a string ensemble.'"

Some of the newspaper coverage of the visit reflected an older generation's dismissiveness. The New York Times television critic, Jack Gould, for example, compared the Beatles' hair styles to "the square hairdo used every morning on television by Captain Kangaroo."

Ray Block, the musical director for "The Ed Sullivan Show," was equally unimpressed. "The only thing that's different is the hair, as far as I can see," he told a reporter.

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## Valenti to Star at Berlin Festival

By Ann Brocklehurst

BERLIN — It is a sign of the times that the Berlin film festival's most eagerly awaited guest is a businessman and not a movie star. Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America and the U.S. movie industry's main lobbyist, is coming to Berlin to discuss the distinctly unglamorous topic of life after GATT.

Valenti, a man seen by many European filmmakers as Hollywood's biggest villain, has not talked in detail on the subject since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade deal was struck late last year. Under pressure from France and against the wishes of the United States, negotiators exempted movies and audiovisual products from the agreement, leaving questions about quotas, subsidies and freer market access to be decided later.

The Berlin festival, which begins Thursday, is the first major meeting of the international movie community since the GATT deal. Along with Valenti, European filmmakers will be airing their views on how they think the European film market should develop to avoid being wiped out at the box office by U.S. blockbusters.

But the festival's manager, Moritz de Hadeln, is careful to point out: "The festival has nothing to do with GATT. We're just giving it a podium."

The main business of the festival is showing

250 films in 12 days to 8,000 registered participants, including 2,000 journalists. Despite the obvious climatic disadvantages of Berlin in February, the festival is now ranked with Cannes and Venice as one of the top three festivals worldwide.

"We have a pretty good bunch of European films added to the best America could offer us at this time," de Hadeln said. "except for 'Schindler's List.'"

Although the Berlin festival was eager to show Steven Spielberg's critically acclaimed movie about the Holocaust, the director did not want it released in a festival context.

The history of the Berlin film festival has, according to de Hadeln, always been tied to the history of West Berlin. Originally started by the British and American administrations as a way to promote democracy in postwar Germany, the festival later took on a bridging role between East and West and became known for its strong selection of films from Eastern Europe.

Some of the first Soviet films of the glasnost era had their international premieres in Berlin.

While films from the former East bloc have since developed a reputation for being rather relentlessly depressing and no longer excite the attention they did a few years back, they continue to be an important component of the festival.

Movies from and about the former Soviet Union are featured this year in a section titled "Lookin' East," which includes "Eduard She-

vardnadze," a Latvian documentary about the Georgian politician directed by Ivars Seleckis, and "The Total Balaika Show" by Aki Kaurismaki of Finland, a concert film starring the Leningrad Cowboys and the choir and orchestra of the former Red Army.

"The Year of the Dog," a Russian movie directed by Sergiy Ananich and described as socially critical cinema, is entered in the official competition for the festival's top prize, the Golden Bear.

As the hosts of the festival, the Germans devote a section to new German cinema. And this year they also have three films in the main competition. Two of the movies — "The Blue One" by Lienhard Wawryn and "Farewell to Agnes" by Michael Gwisdek — deal with how the country must continue to come to terms with the legacy of the Stasi, the former East German secret service.

In a similarly uncheerful vein, the competition is featuring Jim Sheridan's "In the Name of the Father," a controversial production based on the story of the Guildford Four about a man sent to prison for a crime he did not commit, and Jonathan Demme's "Philadelphia," about a lawyer with AIDS who fights unsuccessfully to save his job at a legal firm.

Ann Brocklehurst is a journalist based in Berlin.

## 'Dead Funny': Very Funny Indeed

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The best news of the week is the arrival at the Hampstead of the comedy of the decade thus far. Terry Johnson is hitherto best known for the surrealist meetings of unlikely celebrity pairs: Marilyn Monroe and Albert Einstein in the "Insignificance" that made his name, and Dali and Freud in "Hysteria" last year. Now in "Dead Funny" he tackles the nature of comedy, in what is essentially Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" released amid several vaudeville routines.

The setting is an Islington flat over the weekend in 1992 when both Benny Hill and Frankie Howerd were found dead. The owner is a doctor who specializes in hysterectomies, and who can't bear to touch his wife. Their neighbors include a mother-obsessed gay and a sexually challenged couple with one of whom the doctor has had a brief and regrettable affair.

But all except the doctor's wife are founder members of a Dead Funny Society, which specializes in recalling the apparel and acts of deceased comedians, and so we have here nothing less than a living-room farce in the course of which we also get a running analysis of the nature of comedy. This is a breathtaking comic achievement, not only for Johnson but for Zea Wannmaker, David Hagg, Niall Buggy, Beatie Edney and Danny Webb as the entire cast of the author's own production. The best-acted, best-directed, best-written comedy in town is also a bitterly brilliant analysis of dead marriages and people who would rather die for a laugh than live

for a relationship. It is at once heartbreaking and rib-tickling, and you can't ask a lot more.

Amid lives of fortysomething North London despair, Johnson has found desperately unhappy people dying for a laugh to cover up their own lack of communication. As one husband ruefully notes, "We've dozens of common interests, or at least I have."

These are people who arrive at parties in drag carrying rubber chickens because that's what the heroes of their favorite comic routines always did, and what Johnson shows us is that the

### LONDON THEATER

loudest laughter comes out of the worst pain. It is not a new discovery, but Johnson's treatment of it as author and director is unmissable and unbeatable.

By contrast, John Godber's "April in Paris" (at the Ambassadors) is very thin, a 30-minute sitcom masquerading as a full-length comedy. A married couple (Maria Friedman and Gary Olsen) win a weekend trip to France and along the way get a life. Their escape from Hull closely resembles the liberation of Willy Russell's "Shirley Valentine," and they too discover that whereas local British life is always in black and white, the continentals live in color, a discovery much aided by Robert Jones's set, which bursts into bloom during the intermission.

The usual Brits-in-Paris jokes are looking a little tired, and it is left to a valiant couple of stars to hide the fragility of their material. Like Terry Johnson, Godber directs his own script.

only he has given himself a lot less to work with. "April in Paris" is scarcely worth the fare.

And finally two solo turns of sharply different character.

At the Albery, "Eddie Izzard" is a show by a comedian specializing in a series of comic riffs, during which he will set off on a theme, be it parodies of old "Star Trek" episodes or laments for laundry, and see how far he can develop it before either he or the audience tires of the trip.

The problem is that it is an essentially undemocratic process. If there were some means whereby we in the audience could indicate that the avenue is unlikely to develop into one of any real interest, we could save Izzard several dead ends. As it is, only when the laughter dries up altogether does he change direction, by which time it is very often too late, except of course for his many club-night fans. This is not however the kind of show that suggest that the West End theater is in a particularly healthy state. It belongs in some sort of nightclub at best.

On the other hand, Christopher Luscombe's "Hark! Thee!" (late nights at the Donmar Warehouse) is a brilliantly scripted and thought-provoking monologue in which Luscombe plays essentially a version of himself, a none too prominent actor who, rather to his own surprise, is asked to provide the entertainment for an old-boy reunion supper at his Cambridge college.

Luscombe then gives us the college porter, the principal's intolerable wife, a sad misfit and various other outsiders before offering the entertainment itself, reflections in a dressing-room mirror that are equally perceptive and scathing about the backstage life. An altogether exemplary show that could and should travel.

## The Film Career of William Wellman

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Cinéma-thèque Française is showing until Feb. 27 an expensive list of the movies of the American director William Wellman.

As a youngster, Wellman was infatuated by aviation and became a flier. When World War I broke out, he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion as an ambulance driver, and on the entrance of the Lafayette Escadille as a pilot. He was wounded and received the Croix de Guerre.

He wrote a book of his experiences and then went to Hollywood, making his debut as an actor and screenwriter. He was promoted to director, and one of his first light comedies, "The Cat's Pajamas," had charm and humor, but he was eager for stronger stuff. He received it when he was appointed to take on the silent movie "Wings," a spectacle of war in the air.

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### BOOKS

#### A VERY PRIVATE PLOT

By William F. Buckley Jr. 272 pages. Morrow.

Reviewed by David Nicholson

MAYBE it's time for William F. Buckley Jr. to retire Blackford Oakes. Almost 70, the hero of Buckley's series of spy novels has left the CIA and been eligible for social security for nearly five years. He has won his battle against the Evil Empire of the Soviet Union. What else is there for him to do?

The point is that Buckley faces the same problem faced by other writers who depended on the conflicts of the Cold War to create the murky, ambiguous worlds of their spy fiction. Events have overtaken spy fiction. Events have overtaken spy fiction. Events have overtaken spy fiction.

Blanton wants to compel Oakes to testify about CIA covert activity before a Senate committee. And to Oakes's surprise, Blanton seems to know about Oakes's CIA involvement with a group of young Russians who plotted to assassinate

#### Gorbachev during the mid-1980s. If he can confirm the details of Cy-

clops, Blanton intends to tell the world about it, using it as an example of irresponsible CIA activity that could have led to nuclear war.

At that point in the novel the reader knows as little about Cydlops as Blanton does, and so the bulk of "A Very Private Plot" goes back in time to 1968 (where we meet the young Nikola Trimov, eventual leader of the plot) and to the mid-'80s (where Trimov, now a disillusioned veteran of the war in Afghanistan, falls in with a group of young Russians who believe communism's idealistic origins have been betrayed by self-serving bureaucrats).

When Oakes learns of the plot to kill Gorbachev, he tells President Reagan, depicted here as an am-

#### able dolt who sees the world in

terms of movies but is, more often than not, shrewdly right in his choice of cinematic metaphors. Oakes and Reagan must then decide whether to betray the plotters. One basic problem with all this has to do with the danger of using people who are still alive (as opposed to historical characters) in popular fiction. The world Buckley depicts is more or less ours, not some alternative, and we know, of course, that Gorbachev was not assassinated. Deprived of the what-if factor, we anticipate some other resolution. When it comes, and the loose ends concerning Oakes and Blanton's proposed legislation are tied up, the resolution is, perhaps inevitably, disappointing.

This is, of course, escapist fiction. Albeit by a political insider whose

#### presumed expertise gives the reader

the illusion that the world of "A Very Private Plot" is representative of the real world. But for all that, one has a sense of reading about a private club, some Yale fraternity perhaps, whose doings are finally of interest only to those who belong to it. And for all their moralizing about good and evil, there's a disconcerting smugness about Blackford Oakes and his cronies — they know what's best for the rest of us, and we ought to shut up and let them go on with the important work.

Fans of the Blackford Oakes series will probably want to read this one. Everyone else is excused and directed to read John le Carré's Smiley trilogy.

David Nicholson reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

### BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

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11 NIGHTMARES & DREAMS- 10 17  
CAPES, by Stephen King

12 VOYAGER, by Diana Gabaldon 11 18

13 THE BOOK OF GUYS, by 1 1

14 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

15 MR. MURDER, by Dan 14 13

16 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

17 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

18 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

19 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

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21 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

22 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

23 THE ROBBERS BRIDE, by 7 7

9 PRIVATE PARTS, by How- 9 16

10 WOMEN WHO RUN WITH 11 18

11 FURTHER ALONG THE 11 18

12 REENGINEERING THE 12 27

13 FLY FISHING THROUGH 13 3

14 A HISTORY OF GOD, by 13 14

15 LOVE CAN BUILD A 14 9

16 LOVE CAN BUILD A 14 9

17 LOVE CAN BUILD A 14 9

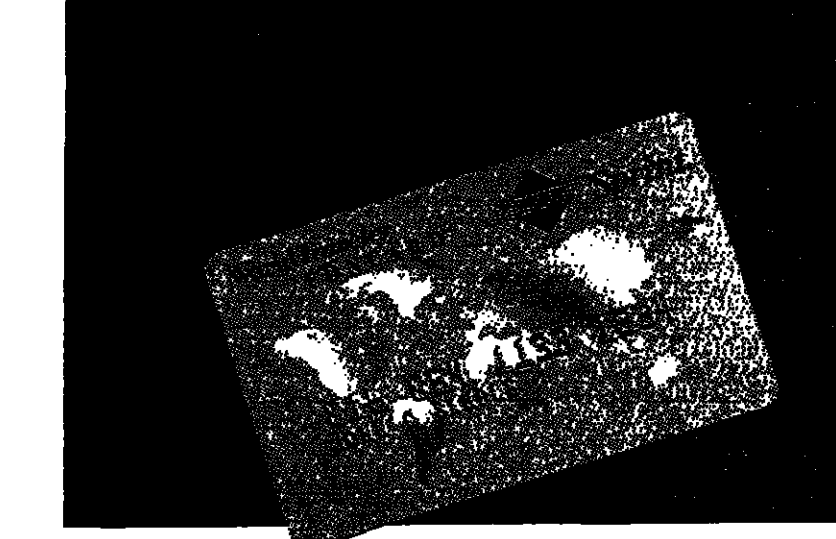
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o ANTIGUA	=0
ARGENTINA	001-860-777-1111
+ AUSTRIA	022-903-014
BAHAMAS	1-800-386-2111
BARBADOS	1-800-877-8000
+ BELGIUM	078-11-0014
BELIZE (HOTEL)	556
BELIZE (PIT PAY PHONES)	4
✓BERMUDA	1-800-823-0877
BOLIVIA	0800-3333
BRAZIL	000-8076
..BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1-800-877-8000
~ CANADA	1-800-877-8000
CHILE	0040377
COLUMBIA-ENGLISH	980-13-0010
COLUMBIA-SPANISH	980-13-0110
+ COSTA RICA	163
+ CYPRUS	080-900-01
CZECH REPUBLIC	0042-067-187
+ DENMARK	8001-0877
..DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1-800-753-7877
ECUADOR	171
+ EL SALVADOR	191
+ FINLAND	0800-1-8284
+ FRANCE	18-0087
+ GERMANY	030-003
+ GREECE	008-001-411
+ GUATEMALA	795
▲ HONDURAS	001-800-1212000
+ HUNGARY	00-800-41-877
+ IRELAND	1-800-55-2001
+ ISRAEL	177-822-7727
+ ITALY	172-1877
✓KENYA	0630-12
KUWAIT	800-777
+ LIECHTENSTEIN	155-8777
✓LITHUANIA	8+197
LUXEMBOURG	0880-0115
MEXICO	95-800-877-8000
+ MONACO	35-0087
+ NETHERLANDS	06-002-0919
+ NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	001-800-7451111
NICARAGUA	02-181
o NICKARAGUA (MANAGUA)	161
+ NORWAY	050-12-877
PANAMA	015
▲ o PARAGUAY	108-12-800
✓PERU	196
+ POLAND	0010-400-0115
+ PORTUGAL	05017-1-877
~ PUERTO RICO	1-800-877-8000
+ R ROMANIA	01-800-0877
+ R RUSSIA	8-095-155-8133
+ RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-8133
+ SAM MARSHO	172-877
SAUDI ARABIA	1690-15
✓+ SOUTH AFRICA	0-800-89-0001
SPAIN	900-29-0013
o ST. LUCIA	187
+ SWEDEN	020-790-01
+ SWITZERLAND	155-8777
o TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	23
+ TURKEY	06800-1-4477
+ UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	800-131
UNITED KINGDOM (PRECURRY)	0500-890-877
UNITED KINGDOM (BT)	0800-890-877
..UNITED KINGDOM	0000-800-800
~ U.S.A.	1-800-877-8000
+ U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1-800-877-8000
✓URUGUAY	000417
+ VATICAN CITY	172-1877
VENEZUELA-ENGLISH	500-1111-0
VENEZUELA-SPANISH	800-1111-1



# NYSE

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Ss 100%	High	Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low								

*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]*

1. J. H. Smith	25	M	H	10/10/1918	10:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Chicago
2. M. J. Brown	32	F	W	10/10/1918	11:00	St. Paul	Arrived from New York
3. W. R. Jones	45	M	H	10/10/1918	11:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Boston
4. A. L. White	28	M	H	10/10/1918	12:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Philadelphia
5. E. K. Green	35	F	W	10/10/1918	12:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Washington
6. T. M. Black	40	M	H	10/10/1918	13:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Baltimore
7. S. P. Gray	22	M	H	10/10/1918	13:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
8. D. N. Hall	38	F	W	10/10/1918	14:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
9. F. G. King	42	M	H	10/10/1918	14:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
10. C. B. Lee	30	F	W	10/10/1918	15:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
11. H. J. Miller	27	M	H	10/10/1918	15:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
12. L. A. Wilson	33	F	W	10/10/1918	16:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
13. R. E. Moore	48	M	H	10/10/1918	16:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
14. V. L. Taylor	24	M	H	10/10/1918	17:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
15. G. H. Evans	36	F	W	10/10/1918	17:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
16. K. M. Scott	41	M	H	10/10/1918	18:00	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
17. J. P. Adams	29	F	W	10/10/1918	18:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
18. N. B. Baker	37	M	H	10/10/1918	19:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
19. O. C. Clark	43	F	W	10/10/1918	19:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
20. P. D. Evans	26	M	H	10/10/1918	20:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
21. Q. E. Foster	34	F	W	10/10/1918	20:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
22. R. F. Gibson	46	M	H	10/10/1918	21:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
23. S. G. Hall	23	M	H	10/10/1918	21:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
24. T. H. Hill	39	F	W	10/10/1918	22:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
25. U. I. Jones	44	M	H	10/10/1918	22:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
26. V. J. King	21	M	H	10/10/1918	23:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
27. W. K. Lee	31	F	W	10/10/1918	23:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
28. X. L. Miller	47	M	H	10/10/1918	24:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
29. Y. M. Moore	25	F	W	10/10/1918	24:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
30. Z. N. Taylor	35	M	H	10/10/1918	25:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
31. A. O. White	49	F	W	10/10/1918	25:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
32. B. P. Black	27	M	H	10/10/1918	26:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
33. C. Q. Brown	38	F	W	10/10/1918	26:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
34. D. R. Green	45	M	H	10/10/1918	27:00	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
35. E. S. Hall	23	F	W	10/10/1918	27:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
36. F. T. King	32	M	H	10/10/1918	28:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
37. G. U. Lee	41	F	W	10/10/1918	28:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
38. H. V. Miller	28	M	H	10/10/1918	29:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
39. I. W. Moore	36	F	W	10/10/1918	29:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
40. J. X. Taylor	48	M	H	10/10/1918	30:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
41. K. Y. White	24	F	W	10/10/1918	30:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
42. L. Z. Black	33	M	H	10/10/1918	31:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
43. M. A. Brown	42	F	W	10/10/1918	31:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
44. N. B. Green	21	M	H	10/10/1918	32:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
45. O. C. Hall	31	F	W	10/10/1918	32:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
46. P. D. King	47	M	H	10/10/1918	33:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
47. Q. E. Lee	25	F	W	10/10/1918	33:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
48. R. F. Miller	35	M	H	10/10/1918	34:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
49. S. G. Moore	49	F	W	10/10/1918	34:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
50. T. H. Taylor	27	M	H	10/10/1918	35:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
51. U. I. White	38	F	W	10/10/1918	35:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
52. V. J. Black	45	M	H	10/10/1918	36:00	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
53. W. K. Brown	23	F	W	10/10/1918	36:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
54. X. L. Green	32	M	H	10/10/1918	37:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
55. Y. M. Hall	41	F	W	10/10/1918	37:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
56. Z. N. King	28	M	H	10/10/1918	38:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
57. A. O. Lee	36	F	W	10/10/1918	38:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
58. B. P. Miller	48	M	H	10/10/1918	39:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
59. C. Q. Moore	24	F	W	10/10/1918	39:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
60. D. R. Taylor	33	M	H	10/10/1918	40:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
61. E. S. White	42	F	W	10/10/1918	40:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
62. F. T. Black	21	M	H	10/10/1918	41:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
63. G. U. Brown	31	F	W	10/10/1918	41:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
64. H. V. Green	47	M	H	10/10/1918	42:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
65. I. W. Hall	25	F	W	10/10/1918	42:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
66. J. X. King	35	M	H	10/10/1918	43:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
67. K. Y. Lee	49	F	W	10/10/1918	43:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
68. L. Z. Miller	27	M	H	10/10/1918	44:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
69. M. A. Moore	38	F	W	10/10/1918	44:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
70. N. B. Taylor	45	M	H	10/10/1918	45:00	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
71. O. C. White	23	F	W	10/10/1918	45:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
72. P. D. Black	32	M	H	10/10/1918	46:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
73. Q. E. Brown	41	F	W	10/10/1918	46:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
74. R. F. Green	28	M	H	10/10/1918	47:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
75. S. G. Hall	36	F	W	10/10/1918	47:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
76. T. H. King	48	M	H	10/10/1918	48:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
77. U. I. Lee	24	F	W	10/10/1918	48:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
78. V. J. Miller	33	M	H	10/10/1918	49:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
79. W. K. Moore	42	F	W	10/10/1918	49:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
80. X. L. Taylor	21	M	H	10/10/1918	50:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
81. Y. M. White	31	F	W	10/10/1918	50:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
82. Z. N. Black	47	M	H	10/10/1918	51:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
83. A. O. Brown	25	F	W	10/10/1918	51:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
84. B. P. Green	35	M	H	10/10/1918	52:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
85. C. Q. Hall	49	F	W	10/10/1918	52:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
86. D. R. King	27	M	H	10/10/1918	53:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
87. E. S. Lee	38	F	W	10/10/1918	53:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
88. F. T. Miller	45	M	H	10/10/1918	54:00	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
89. G. U. Moore	23	F	W	10/10/1918	54:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
90. H. V. Taylor	32	M	H	10/10/1918	55:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
91. I. W. White	41	F	W	10/10/1918	55:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh
92. J. X. Black	28	M	H	10/10/1918	56:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Newark
93. K. Y. Brown	36	F	W	10/10/1918	56:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Detroit
94. L. Z. Green	48	M	H	10/10/1918	57:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Indianapolis
95. M. A. Hall	24	F	W	10/10/1918	57:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Kansas City
96. N. B. King	33	M	H	10/10/1918	58:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Omaha
97. O. C. Lee	42	F	W	10/10/1918	58:30	St. Paul	Arrived from St. Louis
98. P. D. Miller	21	M	H	10/10/1918	59:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Cincinnati
99. Q. E. Moore	31	F	W	10/10/1918	59:30	St. Paul	Arrived from Cleveland
100. R. F. Taylor	47	M	H	10/10/1918	60:00	St. Paul	Arrived from Pittsburgh

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yr PE	52 Week High	Low	Lowest Offer
1997-1998	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1998-1999	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1999-2000	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2000-2001	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2001-2002	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2002-2003	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2003-2004	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2004-2005	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2005-2006	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2006-2007	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2007-2008	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2008-2009	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2009-2010	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2010-2011	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2011-2012	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2012-2013	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2013-2014	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2014-2015	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2015-2016	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2016-2017	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2017-2018	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2018-2019	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2019-2020	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2020-2021	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2021-2022	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2022-2023	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2023-2024	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2024-2025	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2025-2026	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2026-2027	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2027-2028	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2028-2029	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2029-2030	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2030-2031	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2031-2032	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2032-2033	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2033-2034	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2034-2035	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2035-2036	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2036-2037	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2037-2038	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2038-2039	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2039-2040	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2040-2041	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2041-2042	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2042-2043	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2043-2044	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2044-2045	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2045-2046	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2046-2047	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2047-2048	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2048-2049	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2049-2050	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2050-2051	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2051-2052	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2052-2053	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2053-2054	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2054-2055	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2055-2056	1.00	12	22 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

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121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

[illegible][illegible]

1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
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 3. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 4. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 5. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 6. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 7. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 8. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 9. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。
 10. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章及各項辦法，並應隨時注意本行所發之各項通知，如有違反者，本行得隨時取消其資格，並取消其在本行之各項權利。

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	工人	天津法租界	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	天津法租界	
张德胜	男	25	河南	工人	天津法租界	
赵德胜	男	15	山西	工人	天津法租界	
刘德胜	男	55	安徽	工人	天津法租界	
孙德胜	男	40	浙江	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	30	江西	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	20	福建	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	10	广东	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	5	广西	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	4	四川	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	3	湖南	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	2	湖北	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	1	陕西	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	甘肃	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	宁夏	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	青海	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	新疆	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	内蒙古	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	黑龙江	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	吉林	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	辽宁	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	热河	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	察哈尔	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	绥远	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	宁夏	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	甘肃	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	青海	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	新疆	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	内蒙古	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	黑龙江	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	吉林	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	辽宁	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	热河	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	察哈尔	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	绥远	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	宁夏	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	甘肃	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	青海	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	新疆	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	内蒙古	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	黑龙江	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	吉林	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	辽宁	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	热河	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	察哈尔	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	绥远	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	宁夏	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	甘肃	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	青海	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	新疆	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	内蒙古	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	黑龙江	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	吉林	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	辽宁	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	热河	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	察哈尔	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	绥远	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	宁夏	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	甘肃	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	青海	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	新疆	工人	天津法租界	
郑德胜	男	0	内蒙古	工人	天津法租界	
冯德胜	男	0	黑龙江	工人	天津法租界	
陈德胜	男	0	吉林	工人	天津法租界	
林德胜	男	0	辽宁	工人	天津法租界	
周德胜	男	0	热河	工人	天津法租界	
吴德胜	男	0	察哈尔	工人	天津法租界	

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*[The page contains dense handwritten notes in German script.]*

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1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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**THE TRIB INDEX**

## MEDIA MARKETS

## Where Pirates

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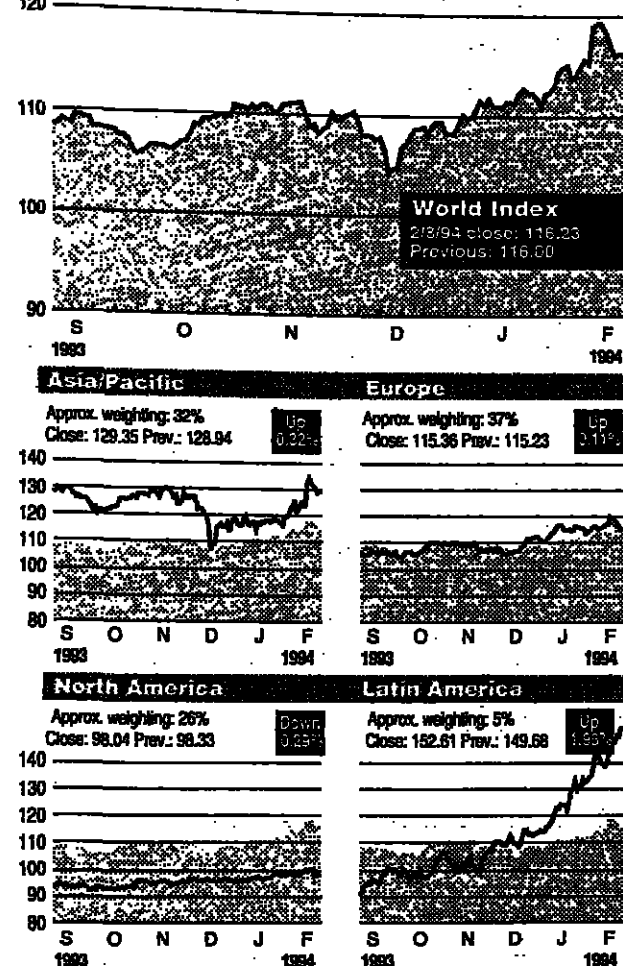
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**THE TRIB INDEX: 116.23**  
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and elsewhere. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 issues are tracked.

**Industrial Sectors**

Sector	1993	1994	% change
Energy	114.91	114.23	-0.60
Utilities	126.55	126.20	-0.28
Finance	120.28	119.57	-0.59
Services	126.31	125.79	-0.41
Capital Goods	114.63	114.38	-0.22
Raw Materials	122.53	121.74	-0.65
Consumer Goods	100.66	101.06	+0.40
Miscellaneous	136.76	136.94	+0.13

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## Sheraton Gains in Ciga Bid

Creditors Said To Back ITT Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**MILAN** — ITT Corp.'s Sheraton Hotels unit won support from the creditor banks of Ciga Hotels for its bid for Ciga, sources close to the negotiations said Tuesday.

The sources said the creditor banks had met Tuesday morning at the headquarters of Mediobanca SPA in Milan and approved the Sheraton offer.

Executives of Ciga, an Italian hotel chain struggling under a heavy debt load, said only that a statement was being prepared and refused to give further details.

Mediobanca has a policy of not commenting publicly on its activities, and its executives refused to accept phone calls.

The Daily Telegraph newspaper in Britain reported Tuesday that Sheraton had emerged as the buyer of the 35-hotel Ciga chain. It said Sheraton was offering to pay about 900 billion lire (\$330 million) to win over rival suitors Forte PLC and Host Marriott Corp.

## Toy or Supercar for Asia?

By Jacques Neher

**PARIS** — Is the purchase of Italy's Lamborghini a \$40 million toy for the son of Indonesia's President Suharto and his friends or rather the core of a Malaysian-Indonesian joint venture to create a local automotive industry?

Western analysts said the former appeared the better explanation for the just-completed sale by Chrysler Corp. of Automobili Lamborghini SpA, the famed maker of expensive sports cars, to Megatech Ltd.

Megatech is a Bermuda-registered company jointly owned by Hutomo (Tommy) Mandala Putra, the youngest son of President Suharto, and Mycom Sdn Bhd, a Borneo-based subsidiary of Mycom Bhd, the Malaysian property and gaming concern.

In a filing with the Kuala Lumpur stock exchange Tuesday, Mycom said it had agreed to sell half of Mycom Sdn Bhd to Setiawan Djody, an Indonesian businessman and the principal owner of the Setiawan Group of Indonesia.

It said Mycom would have a 25 percent stake in Mycom

Setiawan, with the remaining 25 percent going to Koperasi Polis DiRaja, a Malaysian police investment fund.

The Mycom chairman, Yap Yong Seong, was a police intelligence operative during anti-

tends to use the engine technology of Lamborghini to develop commercial vehicles in Indonesia," it said.

But Western automotive analysts raised the eyebrows at this claim, noting that much more investment would be required to adapt Lamborghini's high-performance engine technology to every-day requirements of a volume vehicle producer.

"It's plausible, but you have to ask whether this is the most cost-efficient way to start an industry," said Louis Bailoni, luxury-car analyst with DRI Automotive Group in Britain.

Communist operations in Malaysia. The police investment fund has helped finance his various business ventures since the 1970s, he once said.

"The joint venture with the Setiawan Group of Indonesia is expected to present the Mycom Group an opportunity to extend and diversify its business activities to Indonesia," Mycom said.

"Besides, Megatech also intends to use the engine technology of Lamborghini to develop commercial vehicles in Indonesia," it said.

See CAR, Page 11

## Britain Trims Lending Rate To 22-Year Low

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

The British government, in a move apparently aimed at softening the pain of imminent tax increases while sustaining economic recovery, cut its minimum lending rate Tuesday by a quarter point, to 5.25 percent.

The reduction, which contrasted with the Federal Reserve Board's move Friday to raise U.S. short-term rates, could offer solace to the Bundesbank and other European central banks as they consider the timing of their own rate easings.

But some London analysts said the cut, which brought the rate at which the central bank lends to commercial banks to its lowest level since 1972, was too small to have a significant impact on the economy and may have been made largely for domestic political reasons.

The rate cut nonetheless seemed to improve the mood of investors on London's stock exchange, who

only a day before had sent share prices down in response to the rise in rates in the United States. Commercial banks reduced their base lending rates to 5.25 percent, after the Bank of England's cut during its morning money-market operations.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 shares reached a peak Tuesday of 3,471.70, making up nearly all the ground it had lost Monday, before closing at 3,440.20, up 21.10 points.

Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, said the rate cut was justified by an easing of inflationary pressures. Speaking in Paris before a meeting with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Mr. Clarke said inflation was running well within his government's target range.

The cut, the first since November, came hours before the Bank of England released a quarterly inflation report projecting an annual rate of increase of 2 percent to 3 percent in retail prices by the middle of 1994. The underlying British inflation rate, which excludes interest payments on mortgages, is currently 2.7 percent.

Tuesday's rate cut was less than the half-point reduction that had been anticipated by analysts, and it came sooner than expected.

Julian Callow, an economist at Kleinwort Benson Securities in London, suggested the interest-rate cut might have been politically motivated. "One can't help feeling that there are political overtones to this, with the government trying to regain the political initiative after a disastrous start to the year," he said.

Michael Forth, chief secretary to the British Treasury and a Conservative Party stalwart, denied this, saying "interest rate decisions are taken with regard to the prospects for inflation, not political events."

A total of £8 billion in tax increases, including new levies on personal income and home heating bills, is to take effect in April. In addition to the political storm

See RATES, Page 10

## Tank Maker Bids for Westland Helicopters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — GKN PLC began a hostile bid for Westland Group PLC on Tuesday, buying an interest in one of the world's leading helicopter makers from United Technologies Corp. and offering £366 million (\$542 million) for 60 percent that remains in public hands.

The purchase of the United Technologies stake for about \$111 million by GKN, which makes Warrior tanks and industrial goods, reverses the foreign control of Westland that was at the center of a political controversy in Britain in 1986. United Technologies and Fiat SPA bought into Westland, outbidding a consortium of five European aerospace companies.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's approval of an American-led bid for the only British helicopter maker led current industry minister, Michael Heseltine, then the defense

minister, to resign, along with Leon Brittan, who had been industry minister and is now the European Union's trade commissioner.

In 1988, GKN purchased 22.02 percent of Westland from Fiat and Hanson PLC for £47.8 million. With the additional stake from United Technologies, GKN has secured 47 percent of Westland's stock, which falls to 40.2 percent on a fully diluted basis that takes into account options and convertible bonds.

GKN's planned acquisition of the entire company, however, will not be easy. It is bidding cash or convertible bonds worth just 290 pence per share, 5 percent below the closing price of 305 pence on Monday. Although the stock initially rallied on Tuesday, it ended at 305 pence, while GKN edged up 2 pence, to 582.

GKN said it would finance part of the bid, required by British law

after its Westland stake exceeded 29.9 percent, by offering its existing shareholders the right to buy one convertible bond for every five shares of stock they own. The rights issue would be payable in two installments, the second coming when GKN's stake in Westland reached 75 percent.

The Westland board, except those members appointed by GKN, said the offer was "unwelcome" and that shareholders should not take any action until the company had considered its position. Zafar Khan, an analyst at Strauss Turnbull Securities told investors to accept that advice, saying, "GKN will try to get board approval from Westland and that could cost them a few pence more."

David Lees, the GKN chairman, said, "I believe our offer is fairly priced." He said a recent price rise in Westland's stock price may re-

flect the prospects for its EH-101 helicopter, but also, in part, speculation that GKN may have been seeking to increase its stake. Westland's price has been rising since October, when it closed as low as 209 pence per share.

The EH-101 was developed by Westland and Agusta SPA of Italy and its prospects were an element in the 1986 takeover battle. It is in production now, with the first deliveries expected in 1996.

"If you go back to 1988," Mr. Lees said, "the EH-101 had not gone into production yet and indeed it wasn't completely certain it would be taken into production. That has changed... and it is now a major flagship for Westland," he said.

Mr. Lees said the Westland purchase would provide GKN with a "strong third core business" in helicopters and light armored vehicles

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

## MEDIA MARKETS

### Where Pirates Rule the (Air)waves

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

**OMBAY** — When Rupert Murdoch arrives this week to see what he actually bought when his News Corp. paid \$525 million for STAR TV in Hong Kong and an undisclosed amount for half of India's Hindi-language ZEE-TV station, he will be visiting Khushru Khan, or someone like him.

With China, its largest potential market, wary of "spiritual pollution" by the West and of the pan-Asian broadcaster's intentions in particular, STAR TV needs to find a way to increase its profit in India, its prospective second-largest market, just as competition here is intensifying.

Mr. Murdoch will find — unless he cuts innovative deals with the government officials, industrialists or entertainment luminaries he meets this week — that India's huge appetite for television does not necessarily mean easy pickings.

Mr. Khan and tens of thousands of other rooftop entrepreneurs who do not pay for the programs they distribute illustrate why Western entertainment groups face serious challenges in profiting from India's economic takeoff.

From a padlocked rooftop command center, Mr. Khan, who learned about cable television while he was pumping gasoline in New York, controls a lucrative cable network in Bandra, one of Bombay's wealthier neighborhoods.

Wires splay toward adjacent buildings and criss-cross an area where 80,000 potential subscribers live. From the eight-square-foot (six-square-meter) nerve center of Universal Network, Mr. Khan distributes 12 channels,

including those seen in 53 countries on STAR TV, grabbing the signals with five satellite dishes crowding the roof.

Next door, under a lean-to, is the accounts department, where 1,000 rupees (\$32) connection fees, 150 rupees monthly subscriptions and advertising revenue from broadcasts and the company's program guide are counted by muscular collection men.

The network, now seen in about 7,000

homes, intends to greatly increase subscriptions and broadcasts of its own advertisements when STAR TV and other broadcasters take commercial breaks.

This move would boost Mr. Khan's revenue and cast doubt on whether STAR TV's availability in 7.2 million homes in India will guarantee that all those subscribers will actually see its advertisements.

"We were the first to show four channels," Mr. Khan says. "Our technology, price and service are better than the competition." That service includes pirated videos of big Hollywood films, often available the day of their theatrical release in the United States, a purchasing club that gives viewers discounts at local advertisers, a dial-in movie request line and plans to have as many as 40 channels available a year from now.

At this point, Mr. Khan's business plan

does not include paying anyone for the use of their programming.

"If STAR and the others encrypt their signals, we might pay for it for a while and then see if our customers are willing to pay," said Mr. Khan, who has bought out smaller rivals and begun undercutting competitors' prices along his service area's boundaries.

"Television is like a drug, so they might want it," he said. "But with so many new channels coming, maybe they won't want the ones they have to pay for."

Long closed to foreign broadcasters and their programming, India has been transformed by the arrival of STAR TV's mix of Western programming and youth-oriented local ZEE-TV broadcasts. Visions of foreign lifestyles, culture and consumerism have at once challenged traditions and attracted advertisers.

But success has prompted imitation and fierce opposition.

"The sky wars are just starting over India," Alypoo Padamssee, regional head of the advertising agency Lintas, said. "We will see at least 30 channels here by the end of the year."

Worried by decreasing ratings and revenue, the national government-owned television network, Doordarshan, has opened additional channels to rival producers and is accused of having blackballed producers whose work is shown on ZEE-TV.

At the same time, most international entertainment companies are looking for their own way into the market — and a way of working with Mr. Khan and his peers or cutting them out completely.

"The day pay television makes any money in India is very far away," said Lalit Modi.

See INDIA, Page 11

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits		Key Money Rates	
Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	1.57	1-month	3.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
British pound	1.62	3-month	3.10	U.S. dollar	1.00
Canadian dollar	1.25	6-month	3.20	U.S. dollar	1.00
French franc	166.35	12-month	3.30	U.S. dollar	1.00
German mark	1.36	1-month	3.40	U.S. dollar	1.00
Italian lira	1,936.27	3-month	3.50	U.S. dollar	1.00
Japanese yen	161.00	6-month	3.60	U.S. dollar	1.00
Netherlands guilder	2.20	12-month	3.70	U.S. dollar	1.00
New Zealand dollar	1.25	1-month	3.80	U.S. dollar	1.00
Portuguese escudo	200.48	3-month	3.90	U.S. dollar	1.00
Spanish peseta	166.64	6-month	4.00	U.S. dollar	1.00
Swedish krona	10.46	12-month	4.10	U.S. dollar	1.00
Swiss franc	1.48	1-month	4.20	U.S. dollar	1.00
Taiwan dollar	35.47	3-month	4.30	U.S. dollar	1.00
Thai baht	54.80	6-month	4.40	U.S. dollar	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	12-month	4.50	U.S. dollar	1.00
West German mark	1.36	1-month	4.60	U.S. dollar	1.00
Yen	161.00	3-month	4.70	U.S. dollar	1.00

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Bond Market Drops  
On Tepid Note Sale

NEW YORK — Stocks were little changed Tuesday, but Treasury bond prices slid after tepid demand for three-year notes at the first of the Treasury's three quarterly refinancing auctions.

The benchmark 30-year bond fell 23/32, to 97 14/32, in late trading, with the yield rising to 6.45 percent from 6.39 percent Monday.

The Treasury sold \$17.116 billion.

## N.Y. Stocks

tion in three-year notes at a lackluster auction that reflected some market players' reluctance to buy short-term securities amid uncertainty about the next increase in U.S. interest rates, analysts said.

The credit market has been under pressure since the Federal Reserve Bank pushed up the benchmark federal funds rate by 25 basis points in what analysts said was the first step in a tightening cycle.

Investors are concerned the government's sale of about \$12 billion in 10-year notes Wednesday will be even less well received than Tuesday's auction because longer-term issues are pricing in another 25-basis-point tightening by the Fed.

The slumping bond market kept stocks from adding to Monday's gains. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.29 point, to close at 3,906.03. Advancers led decliners by a 9-to-8 ratio, however.

on the New York Stock Exchange, with volume thinning from recent active levels.

A snowstorm in the Northeast — which closed two of the New York area's major airports during trading hours and caused some commodity markets to end trading early — also served to limit stock-market moves because major players opted for early departures.

RJR Nabisco topped the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, edging up 1/4 to 7 1/4 on a report that the company was demanding higher returns for capital spending. The most-active over-the-counter stock for the second straight day was Spectrum Information Technologies Inc., which rose 5/16 to 2 5/16 after plugging Monday's earnings when its chairman, John Sculley, resigned.

A shareholder suit against the wireless data company is pending. Among Dow components, Sears fell 3/4 to 47 1/4 in active trading after releasing lower-than-expected fourth-quarter earnings.

Telefonos de Mexico was active, gaining 1 1/4 to 75 1/4.

Pfizer shares tumbled 2 1/4 to 59 1/4 in active trading after the company's chief financial officer said Wall Street's earnings estimates were too high.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AP)

European Rate View  
Gives Boost to Dollar

## AFP-Euro News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Tuesday on expectations of declines in European interest rates, despite some reports of efforts by the Bundesbank to intervene and limit the U.S. currency's gains.

The dollar ended trading at 1.7650 Deutsche marks, up from 1.7587 DM at Monday's close. Against other European currencies,

## Foreign Exchange

it gained to 1.4810 Swiss francs from 1.4685 francs and to 5.9830 French francs from 5.9620, while the pound weakened to \$1.4669 from \$1.4832.

Against the Japanese currency, the dollar edged up to 108.75 yen from 108.60.

Economists and traders said the dollar was attracting widespread support after last week's rate tightening by the Fed and this week's cuts in interest rates by Britain and Belgium.

Lars Pedersen, an economist at Chemical Bank, said there was evidence the Bundesbank had been intervening in the past few days to

try to slow the dollar's advance against the mark. But some traders said they doubted that the German central bank had been active.

Mr. Pedersen said any action by the Bundesbank would have been aimed more at a need to maintain the mark's position against other European currencies than at concern about the dollar's strength.

He added that he still expected the dollar to reach about 1.85 DM over the next couple of months, but only after the Bundesbank has been able to make sure the mark remains close to its current levels, while other European currencies.

## RATES: Britain Trims Its Minimum Lending Levy to 5.25%, Lowest Level Since 1972

Continued from Page 9

of Parliament had been found dead Monday in mysterious circumstances.

Although the British rate move was considered unlikely to have an immediate impact on the Bundesbank and other Continental central banks in their deliberations, David Kern, chief economist of National

Via Associated Press Feb. 8

## The Dow

Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

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## Dow Jones Averages

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## Degussa's Restructuring Pays Off

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — No longer burdened by unprofitable mining activities, the German specialty chemicals, precious metals and pharmaceuticals conglomerate Degussa AG is poised to boost its profitability with or without an economic recovery, company executives and analysts said Tuesday.

"Sales and profits are a long way from soaring, but they are rising," said the company's managing director, Gert Becker, after announcing a 5 percent increase in sales, to 3.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2 billion) and a 25 percent increase in pretax profit, to 61 million DM, in the fourth quarter of 1993.

In the year ended Sept. 30, sales rose 16 percent and profit was flat at 121 million DM.

"If the economy expands in the second half, that is reason enough to start thinking about a higher dividend," he said. Last year, its payout was unchanged at 7 DM a share.

Degussa shares jumped nearly percent, to 467 DM from 454 DM, on the strong quarterly profit rise. Analysts said the company appeared

to be on the road to recovery after two years of restructuring that saw a 400 million DM reduction in operating costs and a 15 percent, or 5,180, cut in staff.

While part of the company's performance last year can be attributed to one-time gains, analysts said Degussa's successful restructuring showed the earnings potential that awaits other German companies that started cutting costs later.

"Degussa realized early that its overhead was too high," said Harald Gruber, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute Deutschland and author of a recent report on Degussa's transformation from a metals conglomerate to a specialty chemicals manufacturer.

"They did everything right except for Leybold," Mr. Gruber said, referring to the costly sale of Degussa's unprofitable vacuum technology unit to Switzerland's Oerlikon-Bührle Holding AG in January. "Now Leybold is gone, and they are in a good position to use the money that has been wasted for the last few years more efficiently in developing their chemicals and pharmaceuticals operations."

Founded as a coin and precious metals com-

pany in 1868, Degussa is still widely regarded as a metals company. Karl Wagner, an analyst at Dresdner International Research Institute, a subsidiary of Dresdner Bank AG, noted that Degussa's shares rose sharply recently when Metallgesellschaft AG, another company heavily dependent on metals trading, announced it was in trouble. "Degussa and Metallgesellschaft are classic investment alternatives," he said.

But while metals-sector sales still account for half of revenue, their contribution to earnings is declining as diversification in other fields, especially pharmaceuticals, begins to pay off.

"Degussa only uses their metals activities to guarantee a supply of materials for value-added products," Mr. Gruber said. On the other hand, Metallgesellschaft saw metals as a profit center and suffered when cheap imports from Eastern Europe undermined its prices, he said.

Degussa has concentrated its precious metals activities on refining and trading and selling products containing precious metals. It dissolved its primary production division, which included mining activities, on Sept. 30.

## Reuters' Profit Rise Of 15% for 1993 Exceeds Forecast

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Tuesday its pretax profit for 1993 rose 15 percent, to £440 million (\$652 million), from £383 million in 1992.

As it announced its stronger-than-expected results, which included a return to double-digit revenue growth in the second half of the year, Reuters also said it would recommend a 4-for-1 split of its ordinary shares. It also said its American depositary receipts, which have each represented three current shares, would be redefined to represent six of the new shares.

The international news and financial information company's final dividend was 19.8 pence a share, bringing the total dividend for 1993 to 26 pence a share, an increase of 23 percent.

"These results came in at the top range of estimates," said Brian Rusing, who follows Reuters for Yamaichi International. "They've seen order levels pick up during the second half and could well see double-digit revenue growth continue in 1994."

Reuters shares rose 67 pence, or more than 3 percent, to close at £19.82.

## Stora Reverses Its 1992 Loss

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB said Tuesday it had profit of 530 million kronor (\$67 million) in 1993, reversing a loss of 1.4 billion kronor in 1992, largely because of favorable currency-rate movements and its cost-cutting program.

The paper-and-forestry-products company also announced plans to merge its packaging operations with those of the Ahlstrom group of Finland.

In the fourth quarter, Stora had a profit of 236 million kronor, compared with a loss of 926 million kronor a year earlier. Its board proposed an unchanged dividend of 6.50 kronor a share.

Some analysts said the most significant news for investors was that Reuters had resumed showing double-digit revenue growth in the second half after a couple of years of slower expansion.

The company's revenue grew 7 percent in 1993, but in the second half of 1993, its underlying growth — which excludes the effects of foreign-currency translations — reached an annual rate of 10 percent, its finance director, Rob Rowley, said.

Without correcting for foreign-currency translations, sales rose almost 20 percent, to £1.87 billion, and earnings per share were up 29 percent, at 72 pence. The figures were helped by the decline in the value of the pound during the year.

## Granada Raises Bid For LWT

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Granada Group PLC raised its bid for the television broadcaster LWT (Holdings) PLC on Tuesday, and some analysts called the new offer a good one despite LWT's quick rejection.

The new bid to create Britain's biggest commercial programming concern values LWT at about £776 million (\$1.15 billion) and LWT's shares at 750 pence each.

Granada is offering 13 of its shares plus 100 pence cash for every 10 LWT shares or 686 pence a share in cash. The original bid was six Granada shares for every five of LWT, or 528 pence. News of the increased bid sent LWT shares up 35 pence, to 737 pence.

Anthony de Larrinaga, a media analyst at Pannone Gordon & Co., said, "LWT's shareholders should accept the offer if they have sense."

But LWT's chairman, Sir Christopher Bland, said the offer seriously undervalued the performance and potential of LWT.

LWT has the London weekend broadcast license for ITV, Britain's independent television network.

A merger with Granada, which has a broadcast license for north-western England and operates rental, leisure and computer businesses, would give the combined company a potential audience of 16 million people. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Lloyd's Loss Put at £2 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lloyd's of London is expected to sustain a £2.05 billion (\$3 billion) loss, its fourth consecutive year of bad results, when it publishes its results for 1993 on May 25, Chatet Ltd. said.

This was double Chatet's estimate of £1 billion made in September. The independent analytical company also predicted the insurance market would suffer a further £1 billion loss in 1992 before returning to profitability for 1993.

Lloyd's publishes its results with a three-year delay to allow for the settlement of insurance claims.

Chatet's estimates have proven more accurate than Lloyd's own. "Poor underwriting in 1991 accounted for a deterioration of £700 million," said Charles Sturge, co-

editor of Chatet's guide, referring to losses carried over into 1991 from claims on insurance policies from previous years.

A total of £850 million of losses are expected to stem from insurance policies Lloyd's wrote in previous years, notably the 1980s and 1990. In addition, inadequate reserving for catastrophes were multiplied by the impact of the London-market-excess reinsurance spiral.

The spiral was essentially a feed-driven phenomenon, in which some underwriters took on insured liabilities without proper knowledge of the risks they were accepting and then inadequately reinsured these risks, leaving them with substantial exposure. This practice coincided with a spate of seven catastrophes between 1987 and 1990, costing

Lloyd's an estimated £13.6 billion.

According to Chatet, catastrophes such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill "are still churning around the spiral, causing syndicates to find extra reserves as their reinsurance protection is threatened."

A breakdown of where Chatet expects losses to be deepest shows that despite an estimated £4.13 billion of premiums in 1991, marine insurers will sustain a loss of £1.1 billion. This stemmed from "all-time record losses" of vessels for "bread-and-butter" cargo and hull insurance in 1991, Mr. Sturge said.

Looking at 1993, Chatet said it was confident Lloyd's would bounce back. 1993 has "all the hallmarks of a first-class year."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## INDIA: Widespread Piracy Poses Problems for TV

Continued from Page 9

who heads the part of the sprawling family-owned Modi group that has formed a joint venture with Walt Disney Co. to distribute and produce programs in South Asia.

"The future is in local-language programming and delivering a well-defined advertising audience," said Mr. Modi, whose first dubbing of a Disney production into Hindi is now broadcast on Doordarshan's main channel. That children's show is the country's most successful program.

Buena Vista Television (India)

Ltd., the Modi-Disney venture, says it can dub most of the Disney catalogue into Hindi and India's other main languages and tap into Bombay's massive domestic film-production business.

Mr. Modi also says he will announce plans for his own Hindi-language entertainment channel within two months after negotiations for satellite access are completed.

But even if Mr. Modi, Buena Vista or others form their own networks, they will still have to deal with the Mr. Khans of the cable world.

With many operators across the country allegedly backed by criminal organizations that provide protection in return for a stake in their cash flow, buying out the independent operators will not be a simple task.

## STAR TV Names Deputy

Gene Swinstead, formerly the general manager of the South China Morning Post in Hong Kong, will join STAR TV immediately as its deputy general manager, Agence France-Presse reported from Hong Kong.

## CAR: Toy or Hot Rod for Asia?

Continued from Page 9

ber of high-performance cars," said Gianfranco Venturini, general manager. "Making cars in mass production is a different culture."

A more plausible explanation for the purchase, estimated to run the Southeast Asian investors between \$35 million and \$45 million, was suggested by the seller.

Tony Cervone, spokesman for Chrysler, said Lamborghini and its engineering department would aid the buyers in their interest in expanding into Formula 1 racing and developing technology for so-

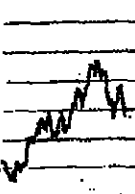
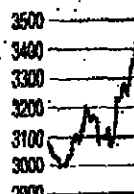
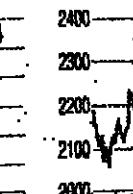
called supercars, expensive high-performance racing cars sold for road use.

Mr. Subarto and Mr. Djody, through their Bermuda companies, have invested \$7.6 million over the past 18 months to take a 57 percent stake in Vector Automotive, a small Wilmington, California, company that next year hopes to begin selling its \$190,000 Avtech SC Super Coupe.

"They have no development skills," Mr. Cervone said of Vector.

"With Lamborghini, they'll be getting a huge set of brains."

## Investor's Europe

<b>Frankfurt DAX</b>		<b>London FTSE 100 Index</b>		<b>Paris CAC 40</b>	
					
S O N D J F 1993 1994		S O N D J F 1993 1994		S O N D J F 1993 1994	
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Amsterdam	AEX	436.54	428.43	+1.89	
Brussels	Stock Index	7,772.21	7,741.96	+0.39	
Frankfurt	DAX	2,107.21	2,079.40	+1.34	
Frankfurt	FAZ	814.14	800.65	+1.68	
Helsinki	HEX	1,643.57	1,599.33	+2.33	
London	Financial Times 30	2,641.50	2,632.90	+0.33	
London	FTSE 100	3,440.20	3,419.10	+0.62	
Madrid	General Index	354.72	347.24	+2.15	
Milan	MIB	1,083.00	1,063.00	+1.88	
Paris	CAC 40	2,299.85	2,287.06	+0.56	
Stockholm	Affarsvaerden	1,824.50	1,801.45	+1.28	
Vienna	Stock Index	502.33	499.55	+0.56	
Zurich	SBS	1,870.52	1,867.29	+0.30	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Istituto Mobiliare Italiano SpA said the Italian government's initial public offering of a 33 percent stake was almost 10 times oversubscribed.
- The European Monetary Institute, the forerunner of the European Union's central bank, has chosen Robert Raymond, the head of the Bank of France's credit department, as its director general.
- Schering AG, the German chemicals and pharmaceuticals company, said it earned 254 million Deutsche marks (\$144 million) in 1993, down 3 percent from 1992.
- Royal Dutch/Shell Group's proposed merger of its Shell Petroleum polyolefin business with the Nederland division of Montedison SpA is the subject of a European Commission investigation.
- Codelout & Co., a Gibraltar-based investment company, said it will hold a 4 percent stake in Montedison SpA by the end of February.
- Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken said it will sell three finance units in its FinansSkandia group to General Electric Co. of the United States.
- De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., is selling £150 million (\$222 million) in 15-year bonds in the British market, priced to yield 165 basis points more than the comparable British government bond.
- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA's certificate of deposit and senior debt ratings were lowered by Standard & Poor's Corp.; separately, the bank's president, Giampaolo Cantoni, resigned.
- Royal KNP BT NV said it would sell its Korean graphics distribution company, BTI-Korea Co., and Modern Printing Ltd., of Hong Kong, to the Danish group East Asiatic Co.
- PSA Peugeot-Citroen SA, Europe's third-largest automaker, said sales in 1993 fell to 145.4 billion francs (\$244 million) from 155.4 billion francs the previous year.
- Digital Equipment Corp. will cut 5,000 to 6,000 jobs in Europe in the next 12 to 18 months as part of a revamp of the unprofitable unit. Digital now employs about 29,000 in Europe.
- Mirror Group Newspapers, leading a group of investors trying to buy Britain's Independent newspaper, sought to raise its bid for the troubled Newspaper Publishing PLC.
- Societa Finanziaria Telefonica SpA's net profit for 1993 should exceed 1.4 trillion lire (\$82 billion), in line with 1992 results, the managing director said.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters, AFP

## NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
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120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0

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120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest Chg
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120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest Chg
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0
120	110	Alcoa	1.00	4.0	15.0	100	110	100	0

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	
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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**Feb. 8, 1994**

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Fl. Lit. - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; n.g. - no longer in use; S\$ - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen as asked + other Yenes; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Calculated.

For information on how to list your fund, fax **Simon OSBORN** at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

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# GLOBAL FUND MANAGEMENT

## *Which Way are the Markets Moving?*

THE EXPERTS DEBATE THE TRENDS · DOLDER GRAND HOTEL · ZÜRICH · MARCH 23 & 24 · 1994

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THE CONFERENCE

**Brenda Haggerty,**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
**63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH**  
**England**  
**Tel: (44 71) 836 4802**  
**Fax: (44 71) 836 0717**



## Bloomberg Business News

Toyota said the surge in the yen's value against the dollar had cut its operating income by 100 billion

Toyota's recurring, or pretax profit, plummeted 49 percent, to 83.24 billion yen. Net income fell 46 percent, to 39.44 billion yen.

## Reviews

"The chances of a commercial discovery in this block are, on a world scale, good," William Doyle, president of Texaco Middle East/Far East, said. He said production could start in 1998.

Mr. Doyle said the terms of contracts are better than could have been obtained five years ago, because of the fall in oil prices over the period and the remoteness and difficulty of exploring in places like Tarim.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

In Tokyo, a compromise by members of the government coalition over tax reform pushed stock prices higher, with the Nikkei index rising 236.83 points, to 20,251.23.

(Reuters/Bloomberg)

## Readers

The cuts will be through a freeze on most recruitment and by using more contract employees as cabin attendants, he said.

"The global slump in demand for air travel, continued recession at home and increased competition have left ANA facing the toughest challenge since its foundation," said the president, Seiji Fukatsu.

The restructuring plan is expected to push up ANA's parent operating profit in the business year to March 31, 1996, by 30 billion yen if business conditions do not grow worse, the ANA spokesman said.

## Reimers

CITIC "may have some positive implications in terms of the airport," said a residential property analyst at Baring Securities. "That is, the government may approve some infrastructure developments such as a tunnel linking Discovery Bay to the airport."

Revenue and profits of	1990	1991
------------------------	------	------

Revenue and prices of exported goods and services in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.			
Canada			
Alcan			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$27.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$2.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Loss:	\$2.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Year:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$27.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$2.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Loss:	\$2.4	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
a: Loss. Results in U.S. dollars.			
Petro-Canada			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Year:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
United States			
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Year:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Year:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Year:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
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Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
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Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
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Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
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Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
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Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992	1991	1990
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Revenue:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Net Incr:	\$1.36	\$1.36	\$1.36
Per Share:	1.36	1.36	1.36
Alltel/Sprint			
4th Qtr:	1992		

## Bloomberg Business News

## CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

## SICAV

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**  
of shareholders of WORLD BALANCED FUND will be held at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, L- 2953 Luxembourg, on February 18, 1994 at 11.00 a. m. with the

of shareholders of WORLD BALANCED FUND will be held at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, L- 2953 Luxembourg, on February 18, 1994 at 11.00 a. m. with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at November 30, 1993 and of the Statement of Operations for the year ended as at November 30, 1993;
3. Allocation of the net results;
4. Discharge to the Directors;
5. Statutory Appointments;
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no restrictions.

In order to attend the Annual General Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2933 Luxembourg.

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### Tuesday's Closing

Month: \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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[illegible]

12	Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest Cl
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317	12										

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk	High	Low	Latest O
279	100	100	Labov				100	100	100	100
280	100	100	Labov				100	100	100	100
281	100	100	Labov				100	100	100	100
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# WORLD WALES



## EUROPE'S BEST-KEPT SECRET

**W**ales is probably the best-kept investment secret in Europe. Located on the western side of Britain, Wales in the past 10 years has attracted investments worth more than \$7.5 billion, involving more than 120,000 jobs.

Altogether, some 1,200 new or expansion projects in Wales have been announced since April 1983.

Over the same period, Wales has consistently received about 20 percent of all capital investment in Britain. In the past few years, investments valued at more than \$1.5 billion have been made by seven companies alone — Sony, Robert Bosch, Toyota, British Airways, Hamilton Oil, Ford and Dow Corning. Other blue-chip names that have invested in Wales include



David Rowe-Beddoe, chairman, Welsh Development Agency.

clude Aiwa, Hawker Siddeley, Lucas, Matsushita, Brother, Valeo, Kimberly-Clark, Kloeckner Pentapak and I'Oreal.

Once the greatest coal-mining region of Britain, Wales was full of the traditional

smokestack industries, iron and steel making. At the peak of the coal era, about 120,000 people worked in the mines and steelworks. Today, that figure has dropped to under 20,000, or less than half the number of employees in Japanese-owned companies.

Wales' success in attracting major Japanese investment projects has been achieved in the face of stiff international competition. Wales now has one of the highest concentrations of Japanese investment in Europe. This investment has contributed significantly to the country's successful transformation into a diversified and modern industrial economy.

One of the powers behind the investment strategy is the Welsh Development Agency, whose various functions include not only direct inward investment, but also bilateral matchmaking between Welsh companies and prospective overseas partners, outward investment by Welsh-based companies, and a substantial real-estate and land-reclamation program.

"The development of a strong indigenous manufacturing and service economy is, of course, the key long-term strategic aim of the WDA," says its new chairman, Welsh-born David Rowe-Beddoe. He says that it is vital for the WDA to maintain the momentum on inward investment but warns that the traditional markets of North America and Japan could start to slow down; up to now, the United States, Germany and Japan have been the major overseas investors in Wales.

"We are widening our search for investors to new markets such as Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong, Australia and South Africa," says Mr. Rowe-Beddoe. He also points out that there are possible changes in investment patterns, with a concentration of smaller and less labor-intensive projects.

The WDA created the European Business Group, whose mission is to help small to medium-sized businesses in Wales to expand into the rest of Europe. "We are trying to help those companies that lack a certain self-confidence about going it alone into Europe," says Clive Vokes, director of the RBG. Already, EBG has forged links with four of the most powerful economic "motors" of Europe. These are Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Lombardy (Italy), Rhône-Alpes (France) and Catalonia (Spain). Last year, this "Eurolink" program resulted in 66 partnership projects with Welsh companies.

Mr. Vokes is now trying to exploit European Union programs, and the WDA — in concert with other Welsh organizations — has established the Wales European Center in Brussels. "We think there are big opportunities for us there to tap into EU aid programs — trade with aid," says Mr. Vokes.

An equally proactive approach is being taken by the agency's inward-investment division, which has set up a string of offices in the Far East, from Tokyo to Seoul. "Our challenge is to try to raise the quality of the inward



In the first nine months of last year, 34 projects involving 10,000 jobs were secured.

investor, to improve our local skill base and thus increase wages, which will help boost the Welsh economy," says the WDA's Peter Price.

The approach already appears to be working, according to Brian Morgan, the

WDA's director of economic strategy. The forecast for the gross domestic product this year looks good: GDP growth is estimated at 2.6 percent, with growth in manufacturing content expected to be 3.4 percent. By comparison, total

GDP for Britain is forecast at 2.4 percent. While other parts of Britain may be slumbering, Wales is awake and working for the future. In a world class of its own, Wales is waiting to be discovered by yet more investors.

## WALES AT A GLANCE

(Comparison with the rest of Britain)	% of Britain
Wales	
POPULATION: 2.8 million	5.2
AREA: 2.1 million hectares (5 million acres)	8.6
GDP: 21.3 billion pounds (\$32 billion)	4.3
WORK FORCE: 1.32 million	4.7
Employees: 937,000	4.4
Self-employed: 168,000	5.2
Unemployed: 127,900	4.5
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS:	
Men: 388.30 pounds	87.2
Women: 231.60 pounds	91.6

Sources: Welsh Development Agency, December, 1993.

\*Excludes Northern Ireland.

## JAPANESE IN WALES

**T**he first Japanese company to set up in Wales was Takiron, which opened a factory near Caerphilly, in 1972 to make pvc sheeting. Today, there are 45 Japanese companies in Wales that employ more than 12,000 persons.

The two biggest Japanese companies in Wales are Sony, which produces television sets for export to Europe and has been in Wales for 18 years, and the Matsushita Electronics Group. Together they employ about 5,000 persons. Sony recently completed its seventh major investment in Wales — a new \$200 million television factory near Bridgend. The company has increased production to 1.5 million television sets a year, 75 percent of which are exported to Europe. Sony now

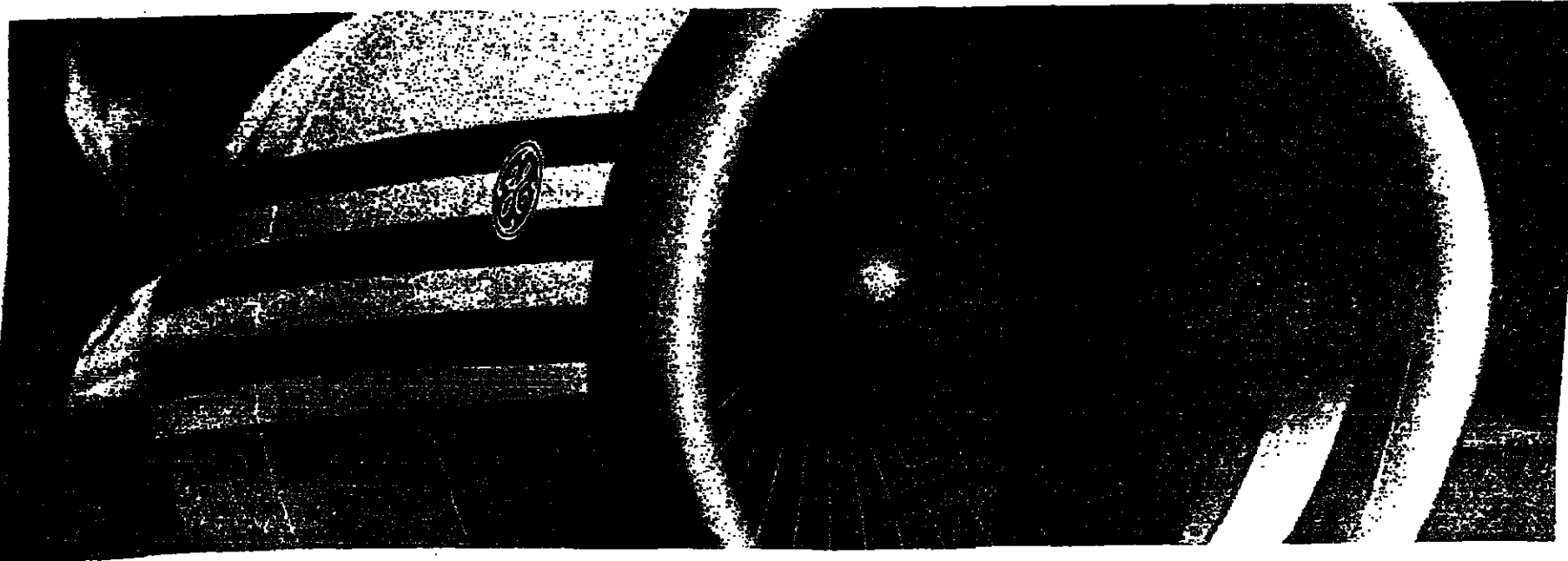
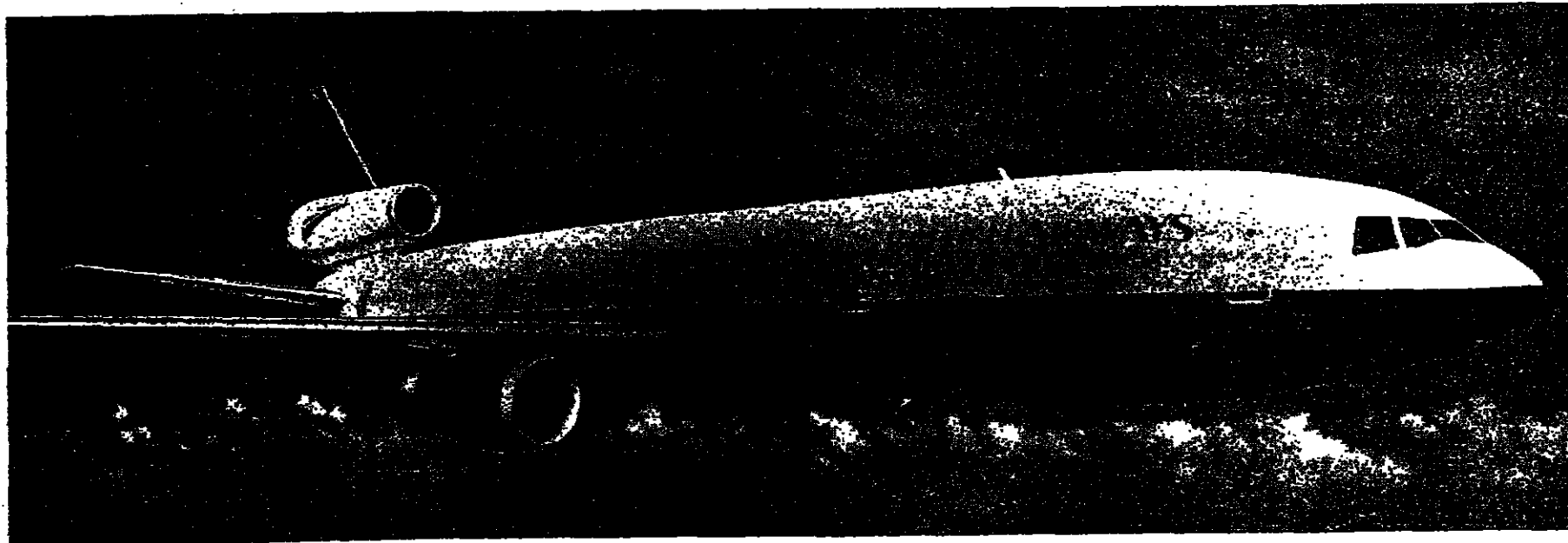
does all its design and development work for the European market from its Welsh plants. Its latest factory forms part of its new technology center, which occupies a 162-acre (66-hectare) site.

According to a study by the Cardiff Business School, local Japanese enterprise has played an important role in developing cultural and educational links between the two countries. There have also been substantial social ties through football, softball, cricket and squash matches.

In 1989, a "Japanese in Schools" program was introduced; in the same year, the Japanese Studies Center was opened at the University of Wales College in Cardiff. At the secondary level, several Welsh schools have been twinned with Japanese schools.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Michael Frenchman, a London-based free-lance writer. The next issue on Wales will be published on Feb. 16, 1994.

# TWO GIANTS.



# ONE DRAGON.

These days the Welsh Dragon is a real high flyer since two international giants of the aero engineering industry chose Wales.

British Airways has its new engineering base at Cardiff Airport and recently General Electric (USA) has moved to nearby Nantgarw, where they service aircraft engines for famous names like CFML, Rolls Royce and Pratt & Whitney.

With more than a little help from the Welsh Development Agency, both companies were not merely able to find the right site, but also the right people from Wales' skilled and flexible workforce.

The WDA has also assisted in the development of a local supplier infrastructure to ensure vital components are always at hand.

To get your business off the ground, put the Welsh Advantage to your advantage. Call the team at Welsh Development International on +44 222 666862, or write to Welsh Development International, Welsh Development Agency, Pearl House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3XX.



THE WELSH ADVANTAGE.



## SPORTS

## 3-Point Record Lifts the 76ers

The Associated Press  
Tim Perry made more 3-pointers in one night than he did in his first four seasons in the National Basketball Association.

Perry made a career-high seven

## NBA HIGHLIGHTS

3-pointers and scored 31 points on Monday night, leading the Philadelphia 76ers past Charlotte, 125-117, and sending the Hornets to their seventh straight defeat.

## Hall of Fame For Daly, Crum

The Associated Press  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Chuck Daly, coach of the NBA's New Jersey Nets, and Denny Crum, Louisville's coach, and the Italian coach Cesare Rubini were elected to the Basketball Hall of Fame on Tuesday.

Elected as players were Carl Czuprynski, the shooting star of the women's game in the 1970s, and Harry (Buddy) Jeannette, a standout backcourt player in the 1930s and 1940s.

They will be enshrined on May 9.

Daly's coaching career began in 1955. In 1983, he took over the Detroit Pistons, which had never had back-to-back winning seasons, and led them to NBA championships in 1989 and 1990.

Perry, a 6-foot-9 forward sent from Phoenix to Philadelphia in the trade for Charles Barkley, was 3-for-18 on 3-pointers from the 1988-89 through 1991-92 seasons.

On Monday, he saw that the Hornets were leaving him unguarded outside the 3-point line.

Perry, who has a perfect rotation and high arc on his jumper, sent up 15 3-point attempts. His teammates took 15 others, setting the team record with 30 and coming up one shy of the NBA record for attempts set by Sacramento in 1989.

Perry's final 3-pointer wrapped up the victory. Philadelphia led, 120-113, but Muggsy Bogues hit two free throws and David Wingate followed with a layup with 26 seconds to go to make it 120-117. Eight seconds later, Perry hit his last 3-pointer.

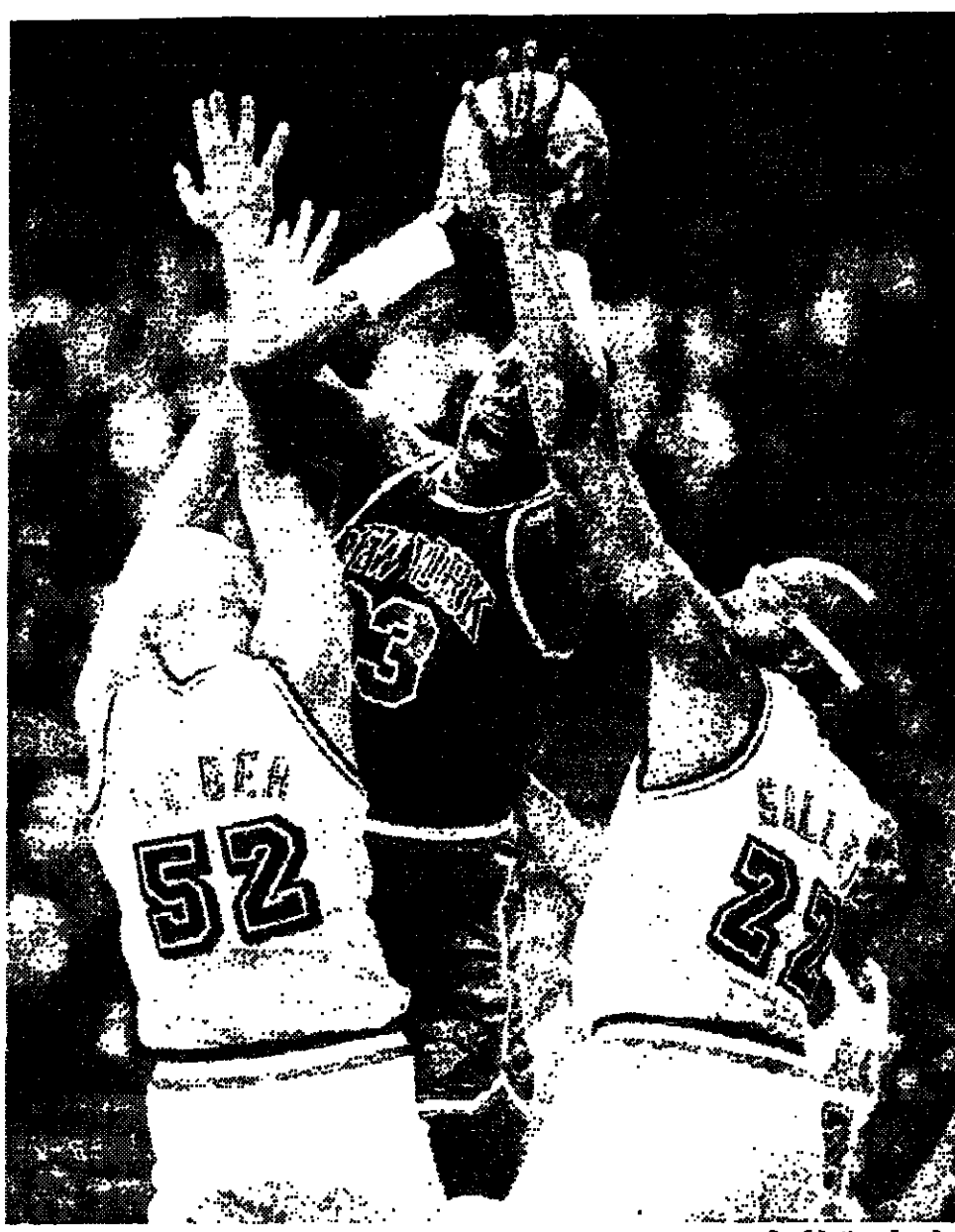
Hawks 141, Pistons 97: In Atlanta, the Hawks scored their most lopsided victory since they moved from St. Louis after the 1967-68 season.

Atlanta shot a season-high 64 percent in breaking its previous margin-of-victory mark of 42 points. Stacey Augmon scored 26 points to lead six Hawks players in double figures.

Heat 96, Knicks 85: In Miami, the Knicks ran out of energy in the second half.

New York opened up a 17-point lead in the first half but scored only 12 points in the third quarter and 21 in the fourth. Patrick Ewing had an especially poor night, making just 6 of 23 shots from the field.

Sieve Smith led Miami with 25 points, and Glen Rice and Rony Seikaly each added 22.



Miami's Matt Geiger and John Salley put the heat on Patrick Ewing, and New York lost, 96-85.

## Price of Soccer's Principles

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—What price principles in the modern world of sport and commerce?

Principle 1: Soccer success can only be earned on the field.

That used to be the essence of the game. But there are entrepreneurs who meet regularly trying to bypass the necessity to win matches.

They, the profit-seekers, are the putative founders of a European Super League that, if only ever they agree among themselves, will

form an elite of rich clubs skimming off sponsorships and television rights.

Their would-be leader, AC Milan's proprietor, Silvio Berlusconi, dismisses the risk element in cup-tie soccer as "not modern thinking."

Berlusconi is now more in the running for Italy's political leadership than his Milan players are for silverware. AC Milan lost the World Club Cup to Brazil's São Paulo and was outplayed for the European Super Cup by Parma.

The defeats were good news for those who spied a hollow victory to Milan, the defeated European Champions' Cup finalist, standing in for the disgraced Olympic Marseille. But they were bad news for Berlusconi's ego and his dependent TV satellite company.

The subscribers to Berlusconi's super league diminished at least by one on Monday when Alex Fynn described it on BBC radio as a charter for greed and ambition that would destroy the game as we know it.

Fynn seems to change his tune the way a player changes his shirt. For he was the architect of Berlusconi's 1988 super-league plan.

"I got sidetracked by vanity," Fynn admitted on Monday. "I knew Berlusconi wanted a franchise system, so that's what I gave him."

"I'm glad UEFA turned it down, because I think it's wrong having a system not on merit but by oligarchy."

Fynn went on to express his continuing presumption to offer a different format. He disparaged UEFA's latest formula—half way to the Berlusconi demands—as "a threatening soccer for short-term gains by elite clubs, sponsors and TV."

WELL, WELL. Either Fynn has seen new light (the glaringly obvious light to many with no vested interest) or he is a brave convert from the advertising agency man who once tried to sell a principle at the behest of a wealthy client.

A salesman Fynn remains. His Monday comments coincided with the launch of his book, "Out of Time: Why Football Isn't Working!" There, Fynn gives an insider's view of wheeler-dealing in soccer, mainly English soccer.

It is an intriguing, disturbing account of rake-offs by the game's paid guardians, and writ large is the warning of a sport devolving itself for the short-term television and sponsorship spoils.

Fynn now admits soccer was best served under the 40-year-old European home-and-away knock-out system. "But," he concludes, "We can't go back and rewrite history."

Why not? If history had it right, then for heaven's sake say it: Go back to basics.

Principle 2: "In the whole civilized world, the coach picks players, not the other way around."

Those words from Pavel Sadyrin came as a triumphant lesson to the 14 Russian players who had sought to remove him as their World Cup coach. The players, scattered around Europe, had signed an open letter last month to the Russian federation calling for the reinstatement of Anatoli Bishovets, who had been dropped as coach when the CIS broke up.

So far, the federation and the Sports Ministry have sided with Sadyrin. They gave the rebels an ultimatum: play the game or forget the World Cup perks.

And this week, after his alternative team thrashed Mexico, 4-1, in a friendly in the United States, Sadyrin said: "This is the group of players to whom I'll put my faith. There are enough first-class players in Russia."

I wonder. The principle of the coach as god, the players subservient, is relatively modern, and in my experience you need the co-operation of both.

Confrontation is poison in the locker room. One or two dissenters, whatever their talent, would have to compromise or go, but 14?

Their act was published in Moscow newspapers. The letter spelled out "a good club coach does not fit the standards of a national coach. All that has been achieved in the qualifying games was the result of work done by Bishovets in his time."

THERE WERE complaints of mismanagement beyond Sadyrin's control. Complaints about bonuses, or lack of them. Complaints about shivering conditions at a camp near Moscow where players slept in their overcoats because the heating was switched off.

In a land where food and warmth are hard to come by, these murmurings by players perceived as mercenaries in another world cut little ice. Sadyrin insisted the rebellion was the work of Bishovets. The federation backed him by calling up more than 40 squad players to a training session in Moscow, and when only 18 turned up, they formed the team Sadyrin took to America.

By no means all of those are Russian-based players, or even Russians. Some flew in from Spain, some from Germany, among them Oleg Salenko, the Logrono forward, who had signed the letter.

Sadyrin still insists that the players were duped by Bishovets, who had made them unauthorized promises relating to the million or so dollars Russia can expect to receive from the first World Cup round.

But his implication that the door will be closed on players who didn't turn up for the warmup is harsh. Some, involved in vital club tournaments, could not have been released. If they had, others, such as Igor Dobrovolski and Andrei Kanchelski, who fore-saw Ukrainian nationality, and Valeri Karpin, who is Estonian by birth, have given much to opt for Russia and a World Cup.

In addition, Sergei Kiriyakov is a match-winning talent as well as a leading "disident." Dmitri Khariin is a splendid goalkeeper. Alexandra Mostovoi and Igor Shalimov are proven creators, Vassili Kulikov a world-class defender.

There will be a Russian compromise somewhere en route to the World Cup. Otherwise, the second-best Russian team will attempt to win the Cup.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

## No. 1 Merry-Go-Round: Tar Heels on Top Again

The Associated Press

Another poll, another No. 1. For the sixth consecutive week there was a different team atop the national rankings. But the latest

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

No. 1 has already been there a few times this season.

North Carolina (19-3) moved up to the top spot Monday, switching places with Duke, which it beat last week in the first 1-2 matchup between the Atlantic Coast Conference rivals. The Tar Heels were the preseason No. 1 and also held it for the second week of the parade of the top-ranked teams.

Since Arkansas's five-week run at the top ended last month, North Carolina, Kansas, UCLA and Duke all had one-week stints as No. 1.

The chances of North Carolina's surviving back-to-back weeks appear good, with home games against Maryland and Georgia Tech this week, although Georgia Tech beat the Tar Heels earlier in the season.

The Tar Heels were a convincing No. 1, with 60 first-place votes and 1,017 points from the national media panel, while Duke (16-2) was on top of three ballots and had 1,486 points.

Arkansas, which had one first-place vote, and Kentucky each

moved up three spots to third and fourth.

Kansas, the first team to win 20 games this season, dropped from third to fifth after losing to Missouri last week and was followed by Connecticut, Louisville, Temple—

which had a first-place vote—UCLA and Purdue.

In games played Monday night:

Georgetown 60, Syracuse 56. After scoring 108 points last week in a victory over Connecticut, the Big East leader, Syracuse (15-4, 8-4 in the Big East) was limited to almost half that amount against Georgetown (13-6, 7-4) in Landover, Maryland.

"They played very good defense," said Syracuse's Lawrence Moten, who scored only 2 of his 13 points in the second half.

With 19 seconds left and trailing by one, Moten found himself wide open for a 15-foot jumper. But his shot rimmed out, and Georgetown's Othella Harrington pulled

down the rebound, then made three free throws in the final 10 seconds to secure the victory.

No. 18 California 93, Cal State Northridge 63: Jason Kidd scored 24 points and Lamond Murray added 22 to help California (15-4) overwhelm visiting Cal State Northridge (4-15).

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct	GB
23	12	.777	—
22	13	.667	1
21	14	.600	2
20	15	.571	3
19	16	.543	4
18	17	.510	5
17	18	.483	6
16	19	.455	7
15	20	.429	8

## Central Division

W	L	Pct	GB
23	12	.777	—
22	13	.667	1
21	14	.600	2
20	15	.571	3
19	16	.543	4
18	17	.510	5
17	18	.483	6
16	19	.455	7
15	20	.429	8

## Western Conference

## Midwest Division

W	L	Pct	GB
23	12	.777	—
22	13	.667	1
21	14	.600	2
20	15	.571	3
19	16	.543	4
18	17	.510	5
17	18	.483	6
16	19	.455	7
15	20	.429	8

## Pacific Division

W	L	Pct	GB
23	12	.777	—
22	13	.667	1
21	14	.600	2
20	15	.571	3
19	16	.543	4
18	17	.510	5
17	18	.483	6
16	19	.455	7
15	20	.429	8

## Major College Scores

Georgetown 60, Syracuse 56  
Penn 77, Buffalo 52  
James Madison 81, William & Mary 65  
N. Carolina 93, Cal State Northridge 63  
Tennessee 51, Furman 39  
Tulane 104, SE Louisiana 67  
Illinois 51, Tulsa 50  
Oklahoma 51, Oklahoma at UNLV 68, Long Beach St. at

## The AP Top 25

The top 25 teams in the college basketball poll first-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 8. Total points based on 25 points for first-place vote through one point for 25th-place vote and previous rankings:

Record Pts Pts

1. North Carolina (2) 19-3 1,017 2

2. Duke (3) 16-2 1,486 1

3. Arkansas (1) 16-2 1,486 1

4. Kentucky 15-4 1,369 7

5. Connecticut 12-7 1,270 2

6. Connecticut 12-7 1,259 5

7. Louisville 12-7 1,251 9

8. Temple 11-1 1,251 10

9. UCLA 12-7 1,247 6

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

## Eastern Conference

## Atlantic Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
23	12	1	74	136	126
22	13	1	73	134	124
21	14	1	72	132	122
20	15	1	71	130	120
19	16	1	70	128	118
18	17	1	69	126	116
17	18	1	68	124	114
16	19	1	67	122	112
15	20	1	66	120	110

## Central Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
23	12	1	74	136	126
22	13	1	73	134	124
21	14	1	72	132	122
20	15	1	71	130	120
19	16	1	70	128	118
18	17	1	69	126	116
17	18	1	68	124	114
16	19	1	67	122	112
15	20	1	66	120	110

## Western Conference

## Pacific Division

W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
23	12	1	74	136	126
22	13	1	73	134	124
21	14	1	72	132	122
20	15	1	71	130	120
19	16	1	70	128	118
18	17	1	69	126	116
17	18	1	68	124	114
16	19	1	67	122	112
15	20	1	66	120	110

## First Period: N.Y. Rangers 2 (at), Second

Period: W. Washington 4 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Vancouver 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Los Angeles 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. San Jose 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Anaheim 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Dallas 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Colorado 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Chicago 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. St. Louis 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Minnesota 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Detroit 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Philadelphia 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Pittsburgh 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. New York 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Boston 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Montreal 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Toronto 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Ottawa 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Washington 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Vancouver 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Los Angeles 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. San Jose 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Anaheim 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Dallas 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Colorado 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Chicago 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. St. Louis 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Minnesota 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Detroit 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. Philadelphia 1 (Pacifi. Hockey); W. 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